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IS WORLD SAFE?
Atom-Bomb Test Fears

"Wot! Again?"

New York, Mar. 17.

Mr. Winston Churchill will again speak to the world when he receives an honourary degree from the Columbia University of New York on Monday.—Reuter.

Scientists Say "No Danger"

WASHINGTON, MAR. 17.

SCIENTISTS HAVE ASSURED WORRIED AMERICANS THAT WHILE WATER AROUND THE UNDER SURFACE OF THE ATOMIC BOMB EXPLOSION MAY HEAT UP TO ONE MILLION DEGREES, THE OCEAN WILL NOT EVAPORATE OR THE WORLD BLOW UP IN A CHAIN REACTION AS A RESULT OF THE COMING MID-PACIFIC TESTS.

MAJOR-GENERAL LESLIE R. GROVES, COMMANDER OF THE PROJECT WHICH PRODUCES ATOM BOMBS, GAVE THE BIKINI ATOLL TASK FORCE YESTERDAY A STATEMENT OF TWO SCIENTISTS WHICH SHOULD "DISPEL THE FEAR WHICH IS GROWING IN THE MINDS OF MANY AMERICANS".

The General said the explosions will be "completely localised."

The scientists are Dr. Edward Tell, of the University of Chicago, and Dr. H. A. Bethe, of Cornell University. Both were former members of the bomb project and are at present acting as consultants. This is what they think:

Only Local

"The explosion of the atomic bomb near the surface, on the surface or under surface will cause only local disturbances such as we might expect from an ordinary charge of great magnitude. It is impossible that such explosion can cause progressive disintegration of sea water which would perpetuate itself and result in the atomic explosion of the globe."

Careful considerations have been made. First, it is known that elements contained in water are also abundant in the stars. If the stars had a high rate of chain reaction they would blow up or consume themselves. They do not. So it is deduced that sea water will behave the same way.

One Million Degrees

The atomic bomb contains a relatively high content of inert material. This means the temperature of water around the bomb will be "comparatively low", namely in the neighbourhood of one million degrees as compared with 20 million or more in the centre of the stars. Conditions produced in the water, therefore, represent those at some place far from the centre of a star.

Scientists said that even the most probable of all known unclear reactions would, at a temperature of one million degrees, be insufficient to sustain itself against losses of radiation. And it is certain that none of the reaction in the water can be as probable as the above cited example.

Therefore, "we can be entirely confident that the explosion of an atomic bomb under water will not cause a self sustaining chain reaction. This is certainly the case with the present form of the atomic bomb. It might require more thought if the bomb containing only the active material were set off because then a higher temperature might be reached in the water."—Associated Press.

Road Commandment No. 9

To-day's Commandment of the Road:—

FOR DRIVERS:—Dip or dim your headlights but never "black out." To dip or dim is helpful to others—it is courteous; to "black out" is to risk manslaughter with its inevitable remorse. The eye cannot adjust itself quickly enough to the dim light of side lamps after the searchlight effect of headlamps. The car is moving into a wall of blackness and an appaling risk. If the other car fails to dip or dim, look at the side of the road —not at the oncoming lights.

FOR PEDESTRIANS:—at controlled crossings (which means wherever traffic is controlled by the police or signals) cross the road only when the appropriate line of traffic is held up. Never attempt to cross the road just as the traffic is about to start.

M.Ps. Want Quicker Service Replies

London, March 17.

Members of Parliament are concerned about the time Service and other ministries take to answer their letters regarding servicemen inquiries.

Mr. E. Carson, Conservative for the Isle of Thanet, raised the matter in the House of Commons when he instanced cases with which he had been personally concerned.

The War Office took 97 weeks to answer 16 cases which he addressed to them, an average of six weeks for each answer. The longest took 11 weeks and the shortest two weeks.

Mr. T. C. Skeffington Lodge, Labour for Bedford, said that members were considerably embarassed through long delay in getting replies to letters especially those regarding service inquiries. "In many cases, when Servicemen write to us, we find that they are out of the forces altogether before the answers to their inquiries reach us", he said.

"Batting Average"

Mr. A. R. Hurd, Conservative for Newbury, quoting from a "batting average" for three months, gave the following figures of average delay: Colonial Office and Foreign Office eight days, Admiralty 24 days, War Office 40 days, Ministry of Pensions 41 days and Air Ministry 51 days.

Mr. G. H. Hall, Financial Secretary to the Treasury, said up to date figures showed that the War Office receives about 5,000 letters a month from members of Parliament. The Ministry of Health receives 1,200 and the Ministry of Works about 1,000.

The Service Departments were often required to deal with individual cases and involved inquiries not only from the Labour Ministry, whether or not the man might be in Class "B" for release but also from this country and overseas.

They had, however, got down to about three weeks in the majority of cases.—Reuter.

Iran To Protest In 24 Hours

Washington, March 17.

The Iranian Embassy here expects to transmit its Government's protest on the Soviet action in Iran to the UNO Secretariat, the First Secretary of the Embassy stated to-day.

The protest will be made by the Ambassador on behalf of the Government which is expected to send final words to him within the next 24 hours.

The United Nations' authorities point out that the normal course is for any member to ask for its case to be put on the agenda five days before the Security Council meeting. Next Wednesday is thus the deadline.

The protest is reliably expected to charge the Soviet Government with interfering in the internal affairs of Iran and violating its treaty obligations with Iran, and its obligations under the U.N.O. Charter.

It is understood that the filing of the protest will be discussed by Dr. Lie when he arrives to meet President Truman. The Persian Ambassador had a private talk with Mr. Winston Churchill after last night's speech.

"No Threat"

In Teheran Iranian Minister of Information Prince Firouz yesterday told newsmen that the reported presence of 3,000 Russian troops at the Kraj encampments 26 miles north of Teheran constituted no danger to the Iranian capital.

"The Russians have been in the country for 4½ years without attacking us," said Firouz. "There is absolutely no threat of an attack here now."

Reports of troops at the Kraj encampment came from highly reliable sources as Iranian dispatches said the Russians had established garrisons at desert villages within the province of Azerbaijan.

Daily trains are still booked fully out of Teheran as families move out to the hills. Many hotel rooms are empty for the first time since 1942.—Associated Press and Reuter.

"NO CASES YET"

London, March 17.

The Secretary-General of the United Nations Organisation, Dr. Trygve Lie, said before he left London for New York by air to-day that he had no cases to put before the U.N.O. Security Council which meets on March 25.

Yesterday, the Iranian Ambassador in Washington announced that he expected to transmit his Government's protest against the presence of Russian troops in Iran to the U.N.O. Secretariat sometime to-day. The Secretariat sometime to-day. The "deadline" for putting cases on the agenda is next Wednesday.—Reuter.

Man Charged With Murder Of 63 People

Paris, March 17.

One of the most important murder trials ever will begin here on Monday when 49-year old Dr. Petiot appears before the Seine Court on a charge of murdering 63 people between 1941 and 1944.

He is alleged to have killed them in a "death chamber" in the basement of his house, watching their death agony through a periscope from his study and then burning their bodies in a furnace.

According to the prosecution, most of the victims were Jews, anxious to get to South America, criminals eager to get away with their booty and people who might have given evidence against Dr. Petiot on charges of trafficking in drugs or performing illegal operations.

According to Dr. Petiot, they were Germans or collaborators killed by the resistance group which he claimed to have founded.—Reuter.

ITALY AND THE MONARCHY

Rome, March 17.

Prince Umberto, Lieutenant-General of the Realm, is to promise to abide by the decision of the Italian people on the question of the future of the monarchy in the forthcoming referendum, it was learned here to-day.

To-morrow he will send a letter containing this pledge to the Prime Minister.

A decree was issued to-day setting he 1ae for he referendum as June 2—the same day as the general elections.—Reuter.

The Hague, Mar. 17.

Max Blokzijl, the Dutch pro-Nazi broadcaster known as "The Dutch Haw Haw," was shot at dawn to-day at a prison near here.—Reuter.

TIME TO CALL A HALT

Washington, March 17.

House of Representatives leaders have signalled for a halt in an almost daily round of speeches that have been critical of Russia or other World War II Allies of the United States.

There has been no formal action, but party leaders passed word that they feel the present delicate international situation calls for temperance in references to the United Nations members.

They privately told reporters that they were disturbed by the repeated "inflammatory speeches aimed mostly at Russia." They said that there was no intent to curb or curtail the right of free speech, but the time is not appropriate for what one called "Russia baiting."—Associated Press.

What Ivan Thinks Of Churchill

Vienna, Mar. 17.

An inquisitive reporter of the United States army service newspaper "Stars and Stripes" set out yesterday to find out what the average Red Army soldier thought about Winston Churchill's speech suggesting closer British-American ties.

The first Russian soldier shook hands with himself vigorously and said "Churchill, Roosevelt and Stalin are all good." The next said the Red Army was "the most powerful army in the world." A lieutenant said he was "too busy to read the papers." A corporal said "Russia is the friend of everybody" but he thought that Churchill was an American and he had never heard of President Truman.

The reporter and his interpreter asked 33 Russians but not one had heard that Churchill had made a speech at Fulton, Missouri.—Associated Press.

HUMBER CAR STRIKE

London, March 17.

Humber automobile strikers at Coventry numbering 4,000 to-day reaffirmed their intention not to resume work until their demands are met.

They are organising a hardship and relief fund to raise at least £1,000 a week.

Trade union executives and shop stewards will meet the management again on Monday.

Workers at Cossors radio factory, Highbury, London, where over 2,000 are out for the fourth day, slept for the week-end in the works canteen where they have taken over. The company have warned them they have the right to close the factory if work is not resumed on Monday.

Interest in the strike spread north to-day with the arrival in London of union leaders from Cossors Oldham, Lancashire factory for discussions.—Reuter.

Swiss Air Disaster

Berne, March 17.

The Swiss authorities are still searching for one of the four military aircraft which crashed during training yesterday in one of the worst air accident in Swiss history.

The debris of one aircraft was found last night and two others this morning. Three pilots were killed.

A statement issued by the Swiss Aviation Office this morning says that eight planes out of 12 in air squadrons started out in good weather for training before mid-day yesterday. The first patrol landed safely. When the second group did not reach its destination a search was immediately organised.—Reuter.

WORLD BODY FOR IRAN'S OIL?

London, March 17.

Well informed diplomatic circles here said to-day that British officials were considering the possibility of establishing an international body to administer to Iran's rich oil lands, long a focal point of British, American and Russian interest.

The same sources said that advocates of such a plan feel that because of international competition over the Iranian oil, the United Nations should take over the administration and frame regulations which will make it impossible for monopolistic interests whether private or state, to get more than equitable treatment.

The informant said that Sir Reader Bullard, Britain's retiring Minister to Teheran, who is due in London next week, is expected to discuss the proposals with the British cabinet. Although it was emphasised that the British Government has taken no steps to promote such a plan, well informed sources said some high ranking members of the Government believed that international administration would go a long way toward solving and smoothing out the difficulties and misunderstandings between the Western powers and Russia.

The same source said that detailed reports prepared by Sir Reader for the cabinet, might lead Britain to sponsor an Iranian diplomatic request to the great powers to take steps through the United Nations for assurance that Iran would receive full profits from her oil wells in future.

Key To Policy

The article in the Soviet paper "Izvestia" drawing attention to the Soviet Union's failure and to Britain's success in securing oil concessions in Iran is considered by observers in London to constitute the key to Moscow's present Iranian policy.

The official British view of

(Continued on Page 8)

Nazi Group Still Active

Berne, Mar. 17.

A secret Nazi group has been discovered working in the ranks of the Frankfurt police (in the American occupation zone of Germany.)

The Frankfurt correspondent of the Zurich newspaper "Die Tat" reported this to-day, adding that the group had with the knowledge of certain judges exonerated Nazis and had arranged for anti-Fascists to be imprisoned.

The discovery of the conspiracy might lead to the unearthing of other underground organisations, the correspondent declares.

A new clean-up among schoolteachers had been ordered by the authorities, he says, following the detection of Hitler Youth meetings among boys in higher classes of the primary schools. There were also signs of secret organisations among university students.

"In Goettingen and Jena secret Nazi courts about whose existence the authorities have been informed for a long time have been operating and have threatened to kill particularly active anti-Fascists," he said.—Reuter.

NO DOUBT ABOUT LOAN

Washington, Mar. 17.

Senator Alben Barkley, acting chairman of the Senate Banking Committee of the United States Congress, which is holding hearings on the proposed United States loan to Britain, said today he had no doubt that the Senate would ratify the agreement.

"The hearings have been very satisfactory and I expect they will be finished by the middle of next week," he told press correspondents.—Reuter.

DRESS REHEARSAL

Roswell, New Mexico, March 17.

Using a practice bomb, a mock-up of the atomic bomb, the army and navy held a full-dress rehearsal of the projected Marshall Islands atomic bomb tests in choppy seas off San Diego today.

Three B-29's from Albuquerque and nine F-13's, photographic planes from here, flew more than 1,000 miles and rendezvoused 200 miles from here, at sea for the rehearsal. They were units of the task group which is part of the joint Army-Navy Task Force 1.

A specially marked L.C.I. ship was the target for what the army said was the last rehearsal for the atomic bomb test until the unit moves to the Marshall Islands.—Associated Press.

U.S. Rejects Idea Of Two-Power Alliance

New York, Mar. 17.

Secretary of State Byrnes rejected last night any idea of an alliance with Russia against Britain or with Britain against Russia.

In a speech to the Society of Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, he declared the United States bases its hopes for security on the United Nations Organisation "as the path to enduring strength."

He called for extension of the military draft act beyond the May 15 expiration date and "wholeheartedly" endorsed universal military training as a long-term assurance of trained reserves. He said the United States needs military strength to support, if necessary, the purposes and principles of the United Nations' Charter, to occupy Germany and Japan and to protect surpluses overseas.

Without specifying any particular issues, Byrnes described the present world difficulties as serious but said they could be solved "if all of us approach those difficulties in a spirit of conciliation and goodwill. After every great war there comes a period of anti-climax and disillusionment.

Expect Too Much

"Those who fight together expect, when the fighting is over, too much from one another and are inclined to give too little to one another. Having been forced to fight for military victory, they sometimes think that whatever they want should be taken by force instead of making their claims the basis for peaceful negotiation.

"It takes time to pass from the psychology of war to the psychology of peace. We must have patience as well as firmness. We must keep our feet on the ground. We can not afford to lose our tempers."—Associated Press.

AIR MISSION

London, March 17.

A mission consisting of J. W. Connelly and L. R. Barrett of the Ministry of Aircraft Production, and J. D. North and N. P. Woodley, nominated by the Society of British Aircraft Constructors, is proceeding to India this week at the invitation of the Goverment of India, in order to study the technical aspects of the establishment of aircraft industry by India, states the India Office.—Reuter.

THE WEATHER

To-day's forecast:—Cloudy, with mild easterly to south-easterly winds.

Yesterday's temperature:—Maximum:—[illegible] degrees at 3 p.m. Minimum:—[illegible] degrees at 3 a.m. Maximum humidity:—[illegible] per cent. Sunshine:—[illegible] hours.

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IN MEMORIAM

A memorial Service will be held at St. John's Cathedral for Miss N. K. Westaway, Matron of the, on Monday, 18th March. Interment follows at the Colonial Cemetery, Happy Valley at 3 p.m.

DEFEAT OF A POLICY?

The increase in the cost of electricity which takes effect to-day respresents, on the face of it, an official acknowledgment of the defeat of a policy. The new rate authorised is double that of 1941, and hence is 25 per cent. higher than that prevailing since the restoration to their proper ownership of the two power stations. The shock is no less than the surprise, and both are unpleasant. What justification there is for the change is left for surmise. No explanatory statement has accompanied the bald announcement of the new scale of charges. It can be taken for granted, presumably, that Government has been confronted with figures which brook of no argument about the failure of 1941-plus 50 per cent. arrangement to produce an economic return. And if we assume this to be so, it is an easy stride to the conclusion that Government, which is already heavily subsidising this community in one direction and another, felt itself unable to add further to the burden on the British taxpayer. All of which is plain and straightforward, and readily appreciated. It is, nevertheless, an unpalatable development (not so much from the viewpoint of the consumer, though he cannot be expected to relish it) because of the implications. Where do we go from here? is not an altogether inappropriate question. Does this represent the beginnings of laissez faire? Hitherto there has been no mystery about Government policy. In the face of every discouragement and obstacle, indeed, in the face of economic facts, every energy has been devoted to the control of price levels, and particularly of those affecting basically the Colony's rehabilitation. By keeping the cost of light and power, and of the transport services, down to the minimum, and linking with this an attempt to set wages standards as well as to establish low prices for certain staple commodities, Government has had, as its ultimate aim and purpose, a gradual depressive movement towards 1941 levels. It was early foreseen that conditions inviting an attempt to adjust wages and prices in the economic chaos prevailing at the re-occupation of the Colony—and the improvement, in essentials, since then has been small—could only result in setting in motion a rising spiral with consequences certain to retard if it did not completely sabotage the rehabilitation programme at a crucial stage. On the whole, it is only fair to say, the immediate of object of official policy was achieved. Results may not have fitted the highest hopes, but in the broad and large, they measured up to what might reasonably have been expected. Some sort of equilibrium became established, with highly valuable benefits to the community. The essential fact remains that the point of relative stability fixed itself at a higher level than was or is desirable, and the inference to be drawn from the Government decision to increase the cost of light and power would appear to be that the Administration has conceded the difference between the aim and the achievement and has abandoned the perhaps unequal contest. It is at this point that the question arises, where do we go from here? At this uneasy stage in the Colony's transition, the Government's move takes on the character of a precedent. Are we all to take it as precept and example? Are we to take it that 1941 is gone, if not forgotten? That we must reconcile ourselves to "plus 100 per cent" as the new standard in our commercial calculations?

TO-DAY IN EUROPE

By
RANDOLPH CHURCHILL

General Wladyslaw Anders, commander of the Polish 2nd Corps in Italy, who today is the object of so many ungenerous attacks, has had a romantic and exciting career.

Born near Warsaw in Czarist Russian Poland, he served as a cavalry officer in the Russian Army during the first World War. In 1916, while commanding a squadron of dragoons, he penetrated several miles behind the German lines and captured the commander and entire staff of a German infantry division. For this feat, he was awarded the highest Russian decoration, the Cross of St George.

In September, 1939, when Hitler invaded Poland, Anders was commanding a brigade in a sector adjoining East Prussia. He was wounded on the fourth day of the invasion, but continued in his command, which was steadily growing in size as other units retreated and added themselves to his brigade. The group he commanded was one of the last Polish units to remain in the field, fighting continuously for over a month, until it was attacked in the rear by the Russians and ceased to exist as a military force.

Anders, with a small group of adherents, tried to escape across the frontier of Hungary and was wounded twice more before he finally was captured by the Russians. After a short period in a hospital, he was imprisoned, with his wounds still unhealed, and remained in prison nearly two years.

In July, 1941, he was moved to a prison in Moscow. Suddenly, in August, he was informed that he had been appointed commander-in-chief of a new Polish army in Russia. This was his first intimation of the startling news that Germany, two months before, had attacked Russia. Later, he and other Poles in Russia were transferred to the Middle East, where the Polish 2nd Corps was formed.

There is no doubt that Anders is a very fine soldier, enjoying not only the confidence of his troops but the trust and admiration of Field-Marshal Alexander, under whom he served. Probably no Allied Commander in the war was served by abler corps Commanders—American, British, French and Polish—than Alexander. And the Field-Marshal told me recently that he considered Anders' military ability fully on a level with that of his very best corps Commanders.

Anders, of course, is violently hostile to Russia and the present Polish Government. The fact creates a difficult political situation, one which requires a speedy solution. But it serves no useful purpose to try to suggest, as the Communists are doing, that Anders and his army are fascists. And it would certainly be an act of the vilest ingratitude and dishonor to force any of these Poles to return to Poland against their will.

Altogether, it looks as if there would be something like 150,000 Poles who would choose British nationality if it were available to them. It certainly should not be beyond the the capacity of Britain and her dominions to absorb this fine body of men. Twenty thousand or 30,000 of them would be a godsend to Britain's undermanned coal mines; and there is no reason why some of them should not be able to re-enlist as individuals in the regular British Army.

Problem In Search Of An Answer
1,000 Years In A Queue

By
GRAHAM STANFORD

Every day British housewives spend 10,000,000 hours queueing—one of the nation's most persistent post-war evils. Three Government departments, dozens of civilian bodies have wrestled with the problem. None has produced a workable answer.

More than 10,000,000 British housewives wait on an average one hour a day in queues outside or inside 600,000 food shops—a daily wastage of 10,000,000 hours (or 1,140 years).

Fish is the No. 1 queue-raiser; green-groceries run-up (with oranges the greatest time-wasters).

Inside these 600,000 food shops —there were more before the war —1,588,860 shop assistants (males from the ages of 14 to 64; females from 14 to 59) struggle to serve the hungry and harnassed 10,000,000.

That is, 571,600 assistants fewer than in mid-1939 served Britain's shoppers before food-rationing and labour shortage gave birth to the queue.

According to the medical experts at least 25 per cent. of the common ailments afflicting the British public during the winter are directly attributable to lowered vitality caused prominently by queueing.

Bad Effect On Workers

And industrial experts and psychologists assert that a vital factor in Britain's declining production is the apathy of the worker caused by such daily irritations as queueing.

Twenty-two queue-depressed housewives committed suicide last year.

Industrially, socially, and medically it is established that the queue is probably Britain's worst post-war evil.

It is even more demoralising than the housing shortage. It strikes at the heart of the country, which is the home and at the prosperity of the home, which is industrial production.

Almost negligible in the early war years, the queue problem became more acute as victory drew nearer and Britain's belt was tightened. It reached its peak in 1945 after the war was won.

For two or three bad months the average daily shopping wait of one hour was doubled; 25-yard-long queues stretched to 50 yards and longer.

The problem so affected the lives of British women that it aroused a national agitation.

In July 1945 at least 12 anti-queue associations were formed in Britain.

Women besieged M.P.s with demands for anti-queue action; doctors began talking about "queue feet," which they compared with "trench feet."

Not since the days of the Suffragettes had women caused such a national stir over any one issue.

The Ministries Disagree

But although scores of protest meetings were held, thousands of words spoken and written about queues daily, and although the matter was raised time and again in the House of Commons, queues persisted.

One of the most publicised anti-queue campaigners was—and still is—Mrs. Irene Lovelock, wife of the vicar of Holy Trinity Church, Selhurst, Surrey. She worked so hard protesting against queues that she made herself ill.

As the battle raged, blame was tossed about between three Ministries—Food, Labour, and Transport.

The Ministry of Food argued that, apart from the shortage of food, the queues were caused by shortage of shop labour—which was the responsibility of the Ministry of Labour.

Then the Ministries of Food and Labour agreed that a third Ministry—the Ministry of War Transport—were as much to blame as anybody else.

They argued that inadequate rail and road transport, resulting in late supplies and bad distribution, was one of the main queue causes.

Here are some of the solutions then offered—and still being offered—by the anti-queue campaigners:

(a) Stagger pay days to avoid the week-end rush;

(b) Extend hours of shop opening;

(c) Release experienced shop assistants from the Services;

(d) Prevent illegal conditions of sale being imposed so that a shopkeeper cannot sell purely what and when he likes.

(e) Speed up the issue of trading licences so that closed shops can be reopened;

(f) Make more petrol and transport available;

(g) Introduce a scheme for the registration of every family to a particular greengrocer and fishmonger and the allocation of perishable goods according to the size of the family.

Latest Official Views

All these ideas have been bandied around for the past eight months. Individual shopkeepers have adopted some of them. But there has been no appreciable decrease in the length of the queues.

What is the answer? Or is there no answer?

Here are the latest official views gathered by me and observations of an extensive queue survey:

Ministry of Food: The queue position has eased considerably. It will get better as more shop assistants are released and more goods become available for distribution. Gradual improvement in the transport position will also have its effect.

Ministry of Labour: We have never agreed that the shortage of labour was the cause of queues. Obviously it is the shortage of commodities.

Ministry of Transport: You cannot blame queues on us. It is a matter for the Ministry of Food.

The National Amalgamated Union of Shop Assistants and Clerks: The queue is inevitable under present conditions. It is due almost entirely to shortage of food. Shortage of assistants is a very secondary matter.

National Council of Women: Much can be done to alleviate, if not to solve, the queueing problem by the collaboration of women's organisations, local chambers of trade, trade unions, and traders' associations to devise schemes suitable for a particular locality.

National Federation of Grocers: We have virtually no queue problems. In fact, people to-day probably spend less time waiting in grocers' shops than before the war.

Stores Try Out A System

Two large London stores use this system. A customer goes to the fish counter, makes her purchase, collects her bill, and pays it at the cash desk.

Then she walks back, collects her fish, and walks on to the meat counter, and does likewise. She goes through a similar procedure at the points counter.

Six customers estimated they spent an hour in the food department going through this routine. There was virtually no waiting for meat at either of the stores; only for fish.

Owners of three fish shops told me that in their opinion there was no solution to the queue problem until there was enough to go round.

Cash Sales Are The Rule

"Customers get to know when the fish is coming in. It is only natural that they want to get here first and have the pick."

Footnote on Fish: More fish is now passing through shops than before the war. The average fishmonger in peace-time served about 4-5ths of his customers either by telephone or credit sales and about 1-5th by cash sales.

Since the war the position has been reversed.

Now about 4-5ths of his sales are cash and 1-5th telephone or order.

London Letter
Dowing Meets His Waterloo

By
Michael Mason

This has been so much of a foreign affairs week in London and so much of the disturbing news will have reached you first hand that it is difficult to put in perspective the comparatively trivial gossip that goes to make up the home news. Even the food outcry which loomed large on the housewives' horizon and even larger in the headlines of the daily Press, seems small beer beside the news from Canada, Egypt and India, particularly the first. This has been the main topic in the train and the office lift since the news broke and has done nothing to diminish the nervousness which United Nations' differences had aroused. The question on the lips of all except the members of the British Communist Party is "What does Russia want?" The Communist Party knows all the answers.

But there have been little items of news worth recording about the London scene and though they may seem trivial, that may prove a change from the tremendous. The passengers of London's transport system are in revolt against the L.P.T.B. and this seems to us a sign that the customer is at last going to make himself felt.

A little meeting of the founder members and Press was held in a West End hotel in the middle of the week. Lord Mountevans (Evans of the Broke) was present as a supporter. The object of the meeting was to "humanise the L.P.T.B." This was no attack on the bus crews and the meeting had no political significance though some of the Press seemed nervous of the name of Mr. Beverley Baxter which appeared among the list of supporters. In fact, the tone of the meeting was all on the side of the bus drivers and conductors, who, it was felt, were sometimes faced with an impossible job. One of the founder members of the London Passenger Association who had himself been an employee of the old London General Omnibus Company, claimed it was impossible for drivers to keep to present scheduled and at the same time obey the police regulations. Blame for this was laid on the shoulders of the L.P.T.B.

We were having a talk this week with Mr. Heinz Schmidt, secretary of the Free German Movement, which has its headquarters in Hampstead. He was worried because he could not get home despite the fact that he, and many of his compatriots, have been applying since last June. There is nothing very odd about this except that the suggestion of two Hampstead ladies that it was time the Germans in Hampstead went home to make room for homeless demobilised pre-war residents met with such virulent abuse. The ladies were called "Irma Greses of Hampstead" and much more in that line. The fact that they and Mr. Schmidt were suggesting the same thing seems to have been overlooked.

The news that a consignment of Russian wine had arrived in this country for tasting by merchants led us to enquire of Mr. Andre Simon the qualities of Russian wine. He had not tasted any since 1919 when the last arrived. He told us an amusing story about this particular consignment. The vineyards at Galatzin in the Crimea were in the charge of an Irishman named Dowling. When the revolution came the Red Army allowed Mr. Dowling to stay on at his vineyard. A counter-attack by the White Russians still left him in the saddle. Another counter-attack by the Red Army did not unseat him. It was only when a party of British bluejackets arrived on the scene that Mr. Dowling met his Waterloo. His answer to their statement that they had orders to evacuate all British subjects that he was an Irishman did not avail. He left—with the last consignment of Russian wine in his baggage.

We had a look in St. Paul's this week at the service to celebrate the fourth centenary of Martin Luther's death. The cathedral was packed with the Protestant wing of the Church of England. We asked the clergyman in charge of the service if it had any significance in relation to the efforts to revive Lutherism in Germany. He said none at all, that it was merely a service of thanksgiving for the influence of Luther on England. As we left the cathedral a verger said to us: "If you ask me Luther was the first bloomin' Hitler." The established Church comprises widely differing opinions.

The plans for Victory Day have not yet been published in detail but we gathered a little of the broad outline the other day. The main show is going to be on the river Thames and the N.F.S. will play a big part. The Ministry of Works, turned Ministry of Entertainment for the occasion, is determined to put on as good a show as it can within the austerity limits laid down. Coloured searchlights will shine on the jets of the Fire Service which will be continually playing from floats on the river. The Minister of Works, Mr. George Tomlinson, has not lost his boyhood love for fireworks and there are likely to be enough of these to improve on the Blitz. Owing to shortage of labour and materials (familiar phrase) there will be only one stand. It will be occupied by the King and the representatives of the victorious powers. There were efforts to keep this Victory Day a purely British and Dominions show in view of the fact that New York and Moscow have had their do, but the Foreign Office opinion that it should be a United Nations (belligerents only) show prevailed. The Foreign Office may now find themselves faced with some ticklish diplomatic problems when they send out the invitation cards.

The presence of Mr. Larkins' ladders up the side of the Nelson column is likely to be made use of, giant streamers will be flown from the top. In the meantime there is not much of a Victory feeling about it.

Last Sunday was the first warm one of the year and crowds came to the London parks. Orators' Corner at Hyde Park was more crowded than we have seen it for some time. It is interesting to note that though religion still takes up the time of the majority of the speakers, politics attracts much the bigger crowd. The political speakers are of course much more powerfully equipped vocally but they were all able to hold their audiences with the minimum of side-tracking, the fate which befalls many Hyde Park speakers. A little group we listened to started on the subject of the Fall of Man and when we left were discussing the strength of London beer. How will sell from a surfeit of this thin brew.

What have you gained from your life in the Army? What have you lost?

The Balance Sheet Of A Medical Officer

Every man upon demobilisation thinks back and puts his war years on the scales to take stock of his present position.

A physician, writing in "The Lancet" makes this assessment from the professional point of view after six years service.

Gains

My chief gain from a Service career has been the opportunity to study at close quarters a very large number of my fellow men; men of all types and in all stations of life. In civil life, unless one is very lucky, one meets only a limited selection of men; and one does not actually live among them, nor normally see them closer to, except when they are ill. In this war I have supped with peers, played cricket with plumbers, and got drunk with professional pianists. I have seen their reactions, not only to illness, but to boredom, danger, discomfort, and death; observed their attitude to wine, to women, and to Wagner; and censored their letters containing their intimate thoughts and ambitions. I think I have learned quite a lot of toleration for their weaknesses, and some understanding of their difficulties. I don't think I should have learned so much about men in six years of civil life. There can be few Service doctors who have not benefited, perhaps unconsciously, from close contact with so many of their countrymen.

Another advantage has been the opportunity to observe how effective, from the patient's point of view, is a large health organisation run without regard to trouble and expense. The ordinary sailor, soldier, or airman during the war was far better cared for medically than he ever was in civilian life. Let us not be too hasty in assuming, however, that a State medical service in peace-time would be equally successful. It is almost certain that it would not—at least for a long time. Bit it has been stimulating and instructive to see a completely organised health service at work; and, if it has taught us little else, it has at least opened our eyes to the deficiencies of our pre-war system, and perhaps given us some ideas about remedying them.

The other lesson most of us who had not much pre-war experience have learned during the war is the immense importance of the patient's mental attitude—how much their ailments are conditioned by psychological factors.

Losses

Now for the debit side of the ledger. There are a good many items, but for most doctors in the Services the greatest evil has been boredom, largely due to lack of interesting work. The majority has for long periods had far too little to do, and what work there was has been clinically dull and intellectually uninspiring. And five or six years of boredom is bad for any man, and must go down as a big item on the debit side of the account.

Another item has been the lack of contact with a large part of medical practice—that is dealing with women and children and with old people. I have finished the war with an excellent knowledge of, for example, infective hepatitis (jaundice), glandular fever, and flu-ey, but I have almost forgotten whether my lap a baby is born it is a large guy, and I hope that the organisers of post-war refresher courses will bear it in mind. I hope, too, that there may be facilities for some of us to relearn our "bedside manner," sadly rusty after years of dealing with horny-handed "stripeys" and column-dodging "old sweats." But perhaps the "bedside manner," that social emolient, redolent of morning coats and gold hunters, is no longer necessary in the Brave New Socialised, Atomic World to which we shall shortly be returning?

Balance

Finally, what has been the gain and loss in what one might call "spiritual values"? Here again it is a matter of individual personality. To some doctors in the Services the last six years have been a period of futility and waste, of frustration in their careers, of intolerable separation from their families; a period lacking those cultural and civilised amenities which made life for them pleasant and attractive. To others they were an opportunity of escape from a humdrum life; a time of comradeship, of gay irresponsibility, of excitement and adventure, maybe. For many of us the war has been an interval of curious suspension, when one felt that one was living another life, not one's own, and when it ended, one would resume where one left off in 1939. Such a feeling is entirely illusory. There can be no going back, and all of us, whether we like it or not, have been profoundly affected by our years in uniform. I am an optimist, and believe I may be a better physician because of my experience in a fighting Service. I hope so, anyway.

Science In The Post-War World

"The Cinderella days of science are gone. To-day there is a place for scientists side by side with civil servants, workers and managers in industry, farmers, professional men and technologists of all kinds in the great work of national recovery and social planning upon which we are embarked."

This statement was made recently by Mr. H. Morrison, Britain's Lord President of the Council, addressing the Parliamentary and Scientific Committee. Mr. Morrison added that Britain's Department of Scientific and Industrial Research was working actively and continuously to rouse industry to the vital importance of applying scientific methods.

D.S.I.R. encouraged collective research and many industries had basic problems common to the whole of Britain. Examples were the cleaning of cotton, "hair-line" cracks in high tensile alloy steel, and the washing of delicate rayon fabrics. The co-operative Industrial Research Association Movement started by the D.S.I.R., stated Mr. Morrison appeared to be the best answer.

For a small expenditure of public money, the Research Associations Movement has brought a large return in industrial progress. There are now 30 autonomous bodies and negotiations are in progress for the establishment of others. The Government is doing everything possible to encourage these valuable associations.

Mr. Morrison recommended his listeners to visit Britain's Building Research Station, the Research Organisation for the building trade which is in touch with builders all over the country.

Fashion And Hair Styles

Women in Britain have realised, with some trepidation, that the hairdressers and the milliners between them are determined to produce a change from the ubiquitous Ginger Rogers pompadour hair style. It began when some beautiful mannequin piled her hair on the top of her head in a top-knot, giving the impression, according to the cynics, that she was about to take a bath. That, of course, couldn't last long. Few women's faces were fundamentally equal to it.

So the top-knot was allowed to slide down the back of the head where, of course, it was stopped by the nape. That was much better, even if less comfortable, for the wearer. But never was there so true an adage as that which insists "one must suffer to be beautiful." Women have an almost unlimited capacity for such suffering.

The only exception noted of late was the woman who, in a railway carriage the other day couldn't bear the weight of her chignon any longer. So with feminine sang-froid she took it off and laid the long plait across her knee much to the scandalised horror of the row of men opposite who hid their blushing embarrassed faces behind their papers.

The next phase may easily be the kind of hair-style which the late Queen Alexandra first popularised in England in the 1860's—a mass of long sausage curls falling to the shoulders from the back of the head, giving a woman that air of sweet, helpless feminity which makes men long to look after her.

EMINENT WOMAN DENTIST

Mrs. Lilian Lindsay who, at the age of 72, this year takes over the Presidency of the British Dental Association, is the first woman tto achieve this honour. She actually "makes history" a second time. For in 1895, she became the first woman dentist. To-day, there are 600 women on Britain's dental register. Women who intend to make dentistry a profession, says Mrs. Lindsay need good eyesight, nerves and physical condition and, above all, a skilful pair of hands.

AMERICANS JITTERY
Alarmed By Possibility Of Another War

ON VERGE OF NEW WAR

New York, March 17.

The "Chicago Tribune," isolationist Mid-Western newspaper, today declared in a leading article: "America appears to be on the verge of a new war and we can count ourselves extremely lucky if it is avoided.

"An alliance is in the being. Staff conferences are being held. Nothing useful that any of these can do or will do can begin to balance the vile diplomacy of Mr. Winston Churchill, Mr. Eden, Mr. Attlee, President Roosevelt, President Truman, Mr. Cordell Hull and Mr. Stettinius, of Stalin, Molotov and Vyshinsky. If war comes, their names will go down in history along with Hitler's, in perpetual infamy.

"The United States is confronted to-day by a terrible crisis. Are we to join with the British in another crusade, knowing why and for what Britain wages these wars? Or are we to allow unchecked the Russian menace to free institutions everywhere?

"It is a dilemma that might have been avoided. It was not avoided because our representatives were devoid of honour and decency, to say nothing of commonsense."

Conservative View

The conservative "New York World-Telegram," commented to-day on Churchill's speech: "Stalin cannot answer Churchill with more name calling, however hard he may try. As long as Soviet troops remain in Persia, as long as the Soviet looting of Manchuria continues, as long as Eastern Europe is held in subjection by Red armies as puppet regimes and as long as Russia expands at the expense of her weaker neighbours and preys upon them, the democracies of the world will distrust her."—Reuter.

Wild Rumours Denied

(By James D. White)

SAN FRANCISCO, MARCH 17.

TWICE WITHIN A WEEK THE WAR DEPARTMENT HAS DENIED RUMOURS THAT THE UNITED STATES ARMY HAS BEEN ALERTED AND WAS CALLING UP RESERVES.

THESE RUMOURS CROPPED UP SPONTANEOUSLY OVER THE COUNTRY. THE STOCK MARKET, WHICH NORMALLY WOULD HAVE RESPONDED TO THE WEEK'S IMPORTANT STRIKE SETTLEMENTS, REMAINS GLUM IN THE FACE OF "THE INTERNATIONAL SITUATION."

Obviously a good many Americans have the jitters about the possibility of another war. Many are alarmed at the steps the Russians have taken to "secure their frontiers," which they say they are determined to do.

Basically, Russia is partially filling a power vacuum left at both ends of the Eurasian land mass by war. In east Asia the vacuum was created by removal of Japan as a major power. In entering this vacuum Russia runs up against China, which has strong support of the United States.

In the Middle East, Russia enters the vacuum to encounter British interests.

No War—Unless

If we are dealing with power, the question is who has more power—Russia or America? Obviously, we have the atomic bomb. Would it be used against Russia if worse came to worse?

It is clearly indicated that nobody wants to provoke atomic warfare.

Britain, who stands to lose the most if Russia goes every far in the Middle East, has not sent her troops back into Iran. Russia has pulled back a bit in Manchuria.

The United States army is not being alerted nor calling up reserves, and commanders have repeatedly related how demobilisation has reduced the American fighting force.

The probability is for much more argument, but no war soon unless national leaders talk themselves into it.—Associated Press.

Priests Executed

Vatican City Mar. 17.

According to reports reaching here three Albanian priests and one deacon have been shot and a number of other ecclesiastics received long terms of imprisonment, following the recent "Treason Trials" in Scutari. The names of those executed are given as Father Giovanni Faust, Father Angelo Dajani, both superiors at the Jesuit Seminary at Scutari, Father Ghon Shalaku, a Franciscan, and Deacon Mark Curi.

The accused, who numbered nearly 40, including more than 20 clerics of the Roman Church, were charged with treason, contact with reactionary underground groups, plans for provoking intervention of a foreign power and spreading of subversive propaganda. According to news received here, the trials are alleged to have been conducted in the most unorthodox manner, while a crowd at times was yelling for death sentence against all ecclesiastics. The actual date of the execution is unknown.—Reuter.

HUNDREDS INJURED IN EXPLOSION

Berlin, March 17.

A heavy explosion occurred to-day in a store of confiscated ammunition, hand-grenades and "Bazooka" tank busters in the German police barracks behind the Alexander-platz in Berlin.

The first reports said that one policeman was killed and many police and civilians injured in the surrounding district.

The injured are believed to number many hundreds as all windows and ceilings of neighbouring houses were shattered. The whole area is covered with debris; bullets are strewn with ammunition boxes and hand-grenades.

It is stated that the explosion was due to careless handling of a hand-grenade. This occurred when a squad of police were exercising in the square of the police barracks.

Russian sentries with Tommy-guns were stationed all round the danger area and were driving people back.

The Berlin Chief of Police stated that there was no reason to suspect sabotage.

An official statement later gave the number of casualties as: Dead, one policeman and one woman; injured, 50 policemen and an unknown number of civilians.—Reuter.

JUDGE DISLIKED AMERICAN SLANG

London, Mar. 17.

Lord Clauson, the London judge who asked what "Sez You" meant and once besought a witness to say "Yes" and not "O.K.", has died at the age of 76, only five weeks after the death of his wife.

He was a judge of the Chancery Division and a Lord Justice of Appeal

Genial as well as brilliant, Judge Lord Clauson was once pelted in court with tomatoes when a London character lost his-temper about the decision he had given. He received six weeks imprisonment for gross contempt of court.

Reproaching the witness who said "O.K.", Lord Clauson said: "Because you have been to America, there is no need to say "O.K." If you want to say 'Yes' say 'Yes'.— Reuter.

New York, Mar. 17.

United States retail sales continued to climb. Dun and Bradstreet reported nationwide sales 11 to 15 per cent. above the preceding week.—Associated Press.

RICE FOR ONLY FOUR MORE DAYS

Tokyo, March 17.

Available stocks of rice in Tokyo were sufficient only for four more days from yesterday, authoritative Cabinet sources said, and four other major cities, operating below the normal emergency ration, have only 10 days more of supply. The supply of rice in the Hakodate region of Hokkaido, where there has been no rice on the market for at least 10 days, is completely exhausted.

This is the forerunner of a severe food crisis anticipated during the months of May and June. The Cabinet sources also said that the Government has been unable, to date, to formulate a concrete plan by which to solve the situation.

Agriculture and Forestry Minister Sempachi Soejima was sharply censured by other Ministers during the Cabinet meeting on Tuesday, for his inability to meet the crisis, the sources added. The critics contended that food maindjustment sabotaged the effectiveness of the new economic decrees, which, in themselves, were described as a "last ditch" attempt to curb living costs. There have been no rice riots reported because of the situation.

The world rice shortage has prompted agricultural experts to urge government to request S.C.A.P. permission for the importation of corn and other products normally used by the United States as cattle feed.—Associated Press.

NATIONAL DEBT CUT

Washington, Mar. 17.

The Treasury announced that $2,000,000,000 will be cut from the United States national debt by April 1 and in the additional current months, another slash of $2,750,000,000 will be wiped out.

These combined reductions will leave the national debt at $270,000,000,000 for next month as compared with the record high of $279,764,000,000 at the end of last month.—Associated Press.

Should Keep Money

Manchester, March 17.

The Government does not want to encourage ex-Servicemen to spend their gratuities on buying houses.

The Minister of Health, Mr. Aneurin Bevan, told representatives of local housing authorities here that ex-Servicemen should keep their money in their pockets until they could buy houses more cheaply. They would not increase the number of houses if they bought now because the country was not so much short of money as of labour and materials. That was why the Government was concentrating on houses to rent.—Reuter.

Wife Enticed By Rich Man

NOTTINGHAM, MAR. 16.

DAMAGES OF £1,000 WERE AWARDED AT THE NOTTS ASSIZES AGAINST A MAN FOR ENTICING AWAY A WIFE WHO, IN THE WORDS OF MR. JUSTICE CHARLES (A BACHELOR) WAS: "A FIRST RATE GOOD HOUSEKEEPER, GOOD MOTHER AND IN EVERY WAY DESIRABLE TO HER HUSBAND."

The wife lived with her husband, William Eric Bailey in East Street, Ilkeston, Derbyshire, and the judge found she had committed misconduct with Alfred Woodward.

Giving Bailey a decree nisi, Justice Charles said: "Your wife says she was attracted and drawn to Woodward because he was a rich man. He could give her an exceptionally good time such as her husband was not in a position to do. So Woodward enticed her away. I have a letter which says the man is willing to pay £675. I do not consider that sufficient. I will give £1,000 with costs."—Reuter.

(Footnote: "Who can find a virtuous woman? For her price is far above rubies.")

New York, March 17.

A Chinese military delegation headed by Gen. Shang Chen, director of the military affairs department of the Chinese National Government, arrived here to-day on the U.S.S. General Anderson. Navy officials said General Shang would serve as a Chinese Government delegate to the United Nations staff meeting.—Associated Press.

London, Mar. 17.

The British News Service in Germany reports that 1,000 church bells looted from Holland, Belgium and France by the Germans are to be returned to their rightful owners.—Reuter.

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Red Army Leaves East Germany

London, March 17.

The Red Army is withdrawing from Eastern Germany and is being replaced by a small, well-disciplined and well-equipped Soviet military police force, the Berlin special correspondent of the "Observer" reports in Sunday's issue.

According to a very reliable estimate about 75 per cent. of the original Russian occupation force has already left. The rest are expected to leave within the next few weeks.

The correspondent says: "Information about this Russian move is confirmed by well-informed Allied and German sources. The withdrawal began some time in the middle of December. Carrying out the plan has been delayed for a few weeks because of bottlenecks in railway traffic caused by mass movements of troops. The withdrawal has been carried out rather discreetly so that it has hardly been noticed in Berlin where all the occupying powers have their headquarters.

"The reasons for this withdrawal have been political. It has been realised in Moscow that Russia's prestige and political influence in Eastern Germany have suffered a severe setback because of the excesses of undisciplined soldiers and deserters and because the Red Army have been living off the land.

Kremlin Alarmed

"Reports from officers of the Soviet Military Government about the impact of the mass occupation by the Russian army on the political moves of Germans east of the Elbe are said to have had an alarming effect when they were transmitted to the Kremlin. It was decided to retrieve the situation by a radical revision of policy."

"The Russians obviously expect that the withdrawal of their occupation army will strengthen the hands of the German zonal government which they have installed in power. They have intimated to party leaders in their zone that they regard the fusion of Social Democrats and Communists as an important element in Russia's military security.

"The Russians have promised to abate their demands for reparations. They have also promised large scale imports of raw materials from Russia."—Reuter.

NEWCASTLE HOTEL ROBBERY

Newcastle, Mar. 17.

While guests dined at the Boswell Hotel, Osborne Terrace, Newcastle, £5,000 worth of jewellery was taken from a safe in the bedroom of the proprietress, Mrs. H. Gordon.

Police inquiries being made in the south of England are designed to trace the thieves far from the scene as it is believed they were roving experts who visited Newcastle specially for the purpose.—Reuter.

Emmy Pining For Her Hermann

Neuhaus, Bavaria, Mar. 17.

Emmy Goering, wife of the No. 2 Nazi, Hermann Goering was tossed from the lap of luxury into dire poverty with the end of Hitler's their Reich.

In fact, Emmy found herself so penniless upon her recent release from five months of internment in the American interrogation centre at Straubing near Munich that she and her 8-year old daughter Edda were compelled to remain in the camp almost three weeks. They had nowhere to go and nothing to go on.

This former actress, with whom Goering became enamoured when he saw her at the Weimar Theatre in a role in one of Goethe's plays, had every thinkable luxury during the heydey of the Nazi regime.

She owned ermine coats, priceless jewels and expensive dresses. She had a number of fascinating homes in which to divide her time. There was the luxurious villa in Berlin with its Wurlitzer organ and private movies or the hunting lodge at Karinhall on the Wehrbellin Lake, 25 miles north of Berlin. Or there was her modest little three-room cottage on the island of Sylt in the North Sea. Or the mountain chalet a stone's throw from Hitler's Berchtesgaden.

Wants Hubby

Now things are different. Emmy and Edda with Emmy's sister and a niece live in a simple three-room annex to a forester's lodge at the end of a wooded trail five miles outside this Franconian village. There are no water, sanitary or heating facilities.

"What matters is that I have not the companionship of my husband," Mrs. Goering said. "I could put up with empty walls and an empty purse and live in three bare little rooms if only I had him back."—Associated Press.

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CLEAN UP ON JAP SHIPS

Tokyo, Mar. 17.

SCAP has ordered the Japanese Government to "take immediate steps to thoroughly clean and disinfect and inspect all Japanese-manned repatriation vessels, prior to their departure from Japanese ports."

The step has been taken to ensure satisfactory sanitary conditions prior to departure and while at sea, SCAP said. It was found that "undesirable conditions continued to exist" after previous warnings of the same nature.—Associated Press.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Mar. 17.

New York cotton futures were irregular yesterday in a quiet session. After gaining during the early part of the morning the market later followed an irregular trend. Quietness was attributed to a tendency to await Washington developments on wage-price controls. Crop news was favourable. Covering rallied prices at the close.

Quotations at the close were as follows: May 24.62; July 24.71; October 24.49.—Associated Press.

Movements In China For Local Autonomy

By James D. White

China to-day is confronted with two movement for local autonomy which bring to mind Iran's trouble in Axerbaijan. One is in Sinkiang, "China's Wild West," where an autonomy movement has been going on for some time. The other and latest is Western Manchuria, where an "Autonomous Republic of Eastern Mongolia" is reported set up.

Critics of Soviet Russia will note that Sinkiang lies just East of the Soviet Kazakh Republic, while the new Mongolian autonomous regime is adjacent to the Soviet-sponsored Republic of outer Mongolia.

If Soviet influence is at work in these regions, however, it isn't the only influence. Both are on China's perimeter, contain sizeable non-Chinese elements, and in the past have been subject to Central Chinese authority only by fits and starts.

Primary factors behind this situation are the undeveloped state of China's communications and her constant preoccupation during the past century in fighting off foreign aggression, mostly from the sea.

But students of Asia—including some Chinese—mention another thing. This is the Chinese policy of relegating the rule of such outlying areas to local military commanders and other exploiting elements

Much Unrest

Sinkiang, for instance, was ruled from 1931 on by General Sheng Shih-tsai, a local Chinese War Lord who paid lip service to the Central Government but who worked actively with Russian advisors, presumably to keep Central Government influence at a minimum. In 1943 he asked the Russians to get out (this was before Stalingrad) and to his surprise they did.

Since then, Sinkiang has had considerable unrest, mostly with the Turkish tribesmen who have racial relations in Russian Turkestan.

Autonomy movements have increased lately, and Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek sent an envoy to Sinkiang where he negotiated a settlement. But Chiang turned this down, letting it be known that the Sinkiang Autonomists demanded a "private army."

The Mongolian question is even more complicated. Western Manchuria probably has almost as many Mongols as Inner Mongolia itself, and old maps show Mongolia extending Eastward nearly to Harbin in the middle of Manchuria.

Manchurian Mongols belong to different tribes than do those in inner Mongolia, but still speak Mongol and have not been absorbed by the Chinese to the extent that the Manchus were—which was virtually to the vanishing point.

"Autonomy"

They live on arid lands which Chinese settlers did not find it worth while to claim, and only in places have they taken root and become farmers. Most still live as nomads.

The Japanese, during their 14 years in Manchuria, encouraged Mongol "Autonomy" to a degree (but only to a degree). It was another handy way of keeping the inhabitants of Manchuria divided and well in hand.

A few factor in the Mongolian problem is the influence of the new Chinese Communist Government at Kalgan, in Inner Mongolia. Reports about the New Mongol "Government" say that some of these Chinese Communists are acting as advisors to the new "state."

Russian and outer Mongolian advisors also are mentioned in these reports, which cannot yet be regarded as confirmed.

The terms of the Yalta Agreement on Russia's sphere in East Asia stipulated that "the former rights of Russia violated by the treacherous attack of Japan in 1904 be restored."

Whether the movements in Sinkiang and Western Manchuria have anything to do with a Russian interpretation of that agreement remains to be seen.

Before 1904, as now, China's title to both these areas was clear. The actual enforcement of our authority was another question.—Associated Press.

C.-IN-C. GETS A "GRAND HOWL"

The Commander-in-Chief, British Pacific Fleet, Admiral Lord Fraser, inspected the Rosary Hill Boy Scout troop and Wolf Cub Pack at the week-end.

On his arrival Admiral Fraser was invited by Mr. Reade, the Cubmaster, into the "Pack Circle," where the boys welcomed him with the "Grand Howl."

This was followed by the giving of the Troop "yell" by the Scouts under their Scoutmaster, Mr. F. Wallis.

Film Review

"MRS. MINIVER"

The motion picture film is probably the most important influence for the promotion of international understanding that we have to-day. Unfortunately, for the most part, producers make their films with an eye to the box-office receipts rather than anything else. But occasionally there comes a film which, oddly enough, in addition to presenting the way of life of one nation to the eye of others, also proves extremely popular. Such a film is "Mrs. Miniver," now showing at the King's.

Although it is American, made in the U.S.A., this film presents British life with sensitive perception. There are no serious lapses from accuracy, except perhaps that middle-class life in England is not quite so luxurious as we would be led to believe. Nevertheless it must be considered as a spontaneous tribute to England as she was in the early days of the war.

Credit must be given to the director, William Wyler, for avoiding the inevitable pitfalls which must attend a piece of work of this kind, such as maudlin sentimentality and jingoistic flag-waving.

Greer Garson's performance is a fine piece of acting, and with Walter Pidgeon they make an irresistable team. To contrast with the general spirit of happiness, there are moments of pure horror, such as that when the wounded German airman slowly opens his eyes and places his hand over the gun Greer Garson is reaching for. For straightforward entertainment, this film is probably the best that has been shown in the Colony for some months.

G. W. ASHTON.

Local Concert

Selections from Mozart and Chopin were the principal items on the programme at a joint concert given in the King's Theatre yesterday afternoon by Miss Marion C. W. Lau (pianist) and Mr. Oswald Y. Lien (violinist).

It was Miss Lau's first concert stage appearance since last December, when she gave a recital in aid of the fund for Chinese Soldiers' Relief.

Mukden Now Quiet

Chungking, March 17.

A Nationalist despatch said to-day that Chinese Government troops are in full control of Mukden.

It reported Communist forces had put up some armed resistance but the situation now was quiet in the city.

A semi-official dispatch said the Communists, however, had taken over Ungan, 35 miles north of Changchun, and had partly paralysed traffic on the Changchun railroad.—Associated Press.

Up to March 15 subscriptions towards the "Wah Kiu Yat Po" fund for the relief of famine in Central China exceeded CN$15,000,000 and that of this sum CN$12,000,000 has already been remitted to the Central Government in Chungking.

Two trams collided with at the junction near Western Market yesterday at 8.15 a.m. and a severe shock was felt by passengers. The damage was slight and no-one was injured. This collision was caused when the brakes of a following tram failed to act promptly.

Donald On Way Back

Honolulu, March 17.

W. H. Donald, adviser to the Chinese Government for many years before the war, left for China last night aboard a navy plane.

Donald was taken to the airport in a naval hospital ambulance. He has been in the hospital since he came from Tutuila in January. Hollington Tong, adviser to the Chinese Minister of Foreign Affairs, accompanied Donald.

Madame Chiang Kai-shek planned to meet Donald in Shanghai and place him in a hospital there. The 70-year-old Australian is suffering from ailments contracted while interned by the Japanese in the Philippines, where they never succeeded in learning his identity. He was caught in the Philippines while en route back to China from Rabaul.—Associated Press.

Plague In Mukden

Chungking, Mar. 18.

A Central News despatch reports that rail traffic between Changchun and Harbin, which had been disrupted through the alleged activities of Communists, was restored yesterday afternoon.

Another despatch reports the outbreak of bubonic plague at Mukden; scores of people have already died. The authorities there, it said, are using emergency methods to check the epidemic.—Associated Press.

ATHLONE HEAVES CANADA

Ottawa, Mar. 17.

The Earl of Athlone, Governor-General of Canada since 1940, said goodbye on Saturday. Members of the diplomatic corps who saw him and the Princess Alice off included Nikolai Brekhvistkov, First Secretary of the Soviet Embassy.

Field Marshal Lord Alexander is succeeding Lord Athlone.—Associated Press.

Trouble Ahead In Greece

Athens, March 17.

The differences which have divided the extreme right in Greece from the extreme left have widened over the issue of holding general elections on March 31 until no compromise seems possible.

A new period of internal agitation, strikes and disturbances, if not of actual civil strife, seems inevitable. Centred on the dynamic and highly organised Communist Party, the E.A.M. coalition of Left Wing Parties has determined to boycott the elections unless they are postponed.

Reign of Terror

Leftists object that the Right Wing has gained complete control of the whole machinery of the state, including the police and gendarmerie, and, more important still, the Army. They point to the Royalist-armed organisation as instigators of the reign of terror, which they say is swelling in the country. Similar charges have been made by many Republican politicians not belong to the E.A.M.

At the Ministry of Public Security in Athens, reports have been received from several provincial peasants saying that the police are now so utterly convinced of a Right Wing victory at the elections that they are openly disregarding he instructions from the Government in Athens.

Confident of sweeping the polls, Right Wing Parties have increased the tension by openly boasting that they intend to bring back the King by plebiscite soon after the new chamber has been elected. This threat has re-opened the 30-year old quarrel between Republicans and Royalists, which the postponement of a plebiscite until 1948 seemed temporarily to bury, and has caused a number of centre Republicans to switch to the Left Wing.—Reuter.

Just Like A Gangster Film

London, March 17.

Waking to find four masked men in the bedroom of her home, Menwood Lodge, Sheldon Avenue, Highgate, to-day, Mrs. Pauline Greif was told to be quiet and threatened with a rubber truncheon.

The men stripped rings from her fingers and took her handbag. When Mrs. Greif went to telephone the police she found the telephone wires had been cut.

She said the men wore dark masks over the lower part of their faces. "It was just like a gangster scene from the films."—Reuter.

U.S. DEBT REDUCED

Washington, Mar. 17.

The Treasury Department announces another $2,000,000,000 reduction in the national debt will be made on April 1, in addition to the $2,750,000,000 reduction this month.

The combined reduction was accomplished by the redemption of maturing certificates with cash from Treasury balance.

It is indicated the National debt would approximate $275,000,000,000 next month, as compared with the record high of $279,764,000,000.—Reuter.

Fears Of Kuomintang Split Dispelled

Chungking, March 17.

The Kuomintang Congress unanimously ratified yesterday all agreements reached at the recent interparty political consultation conference in Chungking.

This was in effect a vote of confidence in Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek and represented a victory against Kuomintang elements who contended the agreements went too far in conciliating the Communists and other parties.

The importance of the vote was seen in its dispelling of apprehensions that the Kuomintang might be split over the interparty issue.

The agreement ratified provide for reorganisation of the government into an all-party administration; revision of the 1936 draft of the constitution; reorganisation and nationalisation of the army; a programme for peaceful national reconstruction; composition of the national assembly and its convocation at Nanking on May 5.

Dr. Sun Fo, president of the legislative Yuan, announced that the Kuomintang had obtained an agreement with the Communists and other parties for departure from the principles governing the draft constitution evolved by the political consultation assembly. This departure, he explained, means, firstly, the national assembly will be a permanent body; secondly, the presidential system, on American lines instead of the British Cabinet system will be the basis of the government; thirdly, the five-power system of government created by Dr. Sun Yat Sen will be maintained.

The "World Daily News," without giving its source, said Chiang Kai-shek indirectly intimated a desire to go abroad when the forthcoming government reorganisation is completed.

As another democratic move, the long projected *habeas corpus* act for China came into force on March 15, the Chinese press reported.—Associated Press.

Drastic Measures

Chungking, Mar. 17.

This was the last session to be by one party rule in China. Among the steps taken was the enlargement of the powerful Standing Committee of from 25 to 36 members. Among its members are Madame Chiang Kai-shek, Madame Sun Yat-sen, the two brothers Chen Li-fu and Chen Kuo-fu, and Premier T. V. Soong.

Chiang Kai-shek in his closing speech appealed for national unity and wholehearted efforts to carry out the decisions of Congress.

Drastic measures outlined by Dr. Soong are aimed at curbing inflation, increasing the national revenue, solving the labour disputes and the readjustment of the salaries of civil servants, raising army pay and to catch up on the cost of living. Other measures included new land taxes, excess profits tax and taxes on the stock exchange transactions.

Labour management disputes are to be decided and settled by a special commission whose decisions will be enforced by the government. Workers in government-owned enterprises will be considered civil servants and will not be permitted to strike.

Pay scales will be adjusted in accordance with a prices index. It was also decided that representatives of Mongolia, Tibet, and Sinkiang will be included in the reorganised and political affairs commission of the Executive Yuan.

Chiang, in his closing speech said that China fought the longest and suffered the most. To attain a peaceful unification, solutions must be found for all internal problems in a spirit of mutual tolerance and concessions.

All government measures of the past six months have been based on this policy and all showed that "we are prepared to make any sacrifice or concession so that our country may be peacefully unified. We shall carry on in the same spirit."—Associated Press.

WOMEN'S AFFAIRS

Chungking, March 17.

The Chinese press predicted here to-day that the National Government would establish a ministry of women's affairs in the near future. — Associated Press.

Russian Relations

Ottawa, March 17.

A high government official told the Canadian press to-day that Canada is not considering a breaking off of diplomatic relations with Russia as a result of reports by the Royal commission investigating espionage activities.

The Commission said that "Moscow directed spy activities in this country, seeking data on uranium, electronic armament, secret explosives and other matters."

The parliamentary press gallery has adopted a resolution expressing the "strongest condemnation" for Nicholas Zheivinov, former chief of the Tass agency in Canada and quoted the Commission report as saying "while posing as a bona fide newspaperman and a member of the press gallery, he was engaged in secret activities under a code name for and on behalf of the Soviet Government agencies other than news agencies by which he was accredited."

Zheivlov returned to Moscow last autumn.—Associated Press.

READY TO TAKE OVER SPAIN

Paris, March 17.

Diego Martinez Barrio, 63-year old President of the exiled Spanish Republican Government now centred in Paris, declared in an interview here to-day that the Spanish Republicans' plans for taking over the administration of their country, from which they were driven in 1939, "are worked out to the last detail."

"Nobody in Spain wants civil war, and we are sure there will be no civil war if General Franco goes," he said.

"The Republicans can rely on a large clandestine organisation inside Spain and on 1,500,000 Spanish exiles outside Spain to ensure an orderly Democratic Government," Senor Barrio added.

When asked how the Republican Government, now fighting for the support of all Spanish Republican exiles, will secure the loyalty of the large Spanish Army serving General Franco, he smilingly said: "I will not give away our secrets, but we are not worried about the army."

Strict Guard

Since his arrival here from Mexico—where the Republican Government was first set up and secured recognition from the Mexican authorities — Senor Barrio has made his headquarters near the Champs Elysees. The floor occupied by Senor Barrio and his staff is constantly watched by a bodyguard of Spanish Republicans, who never let their President out of their sight. Further discreet protection is afforded by the French Gencarmes, who serve a Government which has not hesitated to make clear its dislike of General Franco.

In to-day's interview President Barrio expressed his faith in eventual joint and agreed action by the "Big Four" in the Spanish question. "The powers were agreed on this subject at San Francisco," where Spain was barred from entry into the United Nations Organisation under the present regime, Senor Barrio declared.

"While there may be differences of view on purely tactical methods, I am sure that the powers are easily agreed, and will act accordingly in the time," he added.—Reuter

Bolton Tragedy's Grim Lesson

(By Vernon Morgan)

London, March 17.

Those who lost their lives at Bolton, where hundreds of others were badly hurt, have not lost their lives in vain. A lesson has been learnt from this ghastly tragedy, which will save the lives of many others.

Every sports writer in the country will tell you that it was bound to happen and they are surprised that it had not happened sooner. I must say that I thought at the time when the giant Stamford Bridge stadium was packed to overflowing for the Chelsea-Moscow Dynamos, soccer match that there was going to be some tragedy when irresponsible persons started crawling over the glass-covered grand stands.

You cannot blame sports officials and the police for not taking sufficient precautions when precautions have been taken to deal with an orderly crowd only for irresponsible persons to wreck all their carefully thought out plans. It may be true—it probably is—that more police could be found, but then, as the result of war, the police force is under strength, and they may have their hands full with other matters.

It is equally true that the grounds are not so strong structurally after seven years of war, but again houses for the public come before improvements at football grounds.

Result of War

While the blame for the tragedy must be apportioned among several bodies, I hold that the chief trouble is the wartime psychological legacy of "Get it at all costs." The war-taught Commando tactics and general selfishness of individuals has resulted in the "sporting" public saying to themselves: "I am going to get it." And when that is the mood of the public can one expect anything different from the Bolton disaster. The war was won in that resolute and determined spirit—the spirit which would not allow German bombs to daunt the British public. And that spirit brought about the awful happening.

But that just won't do in peacetime, just as the present crime wave, of which this gate-crashing is a sideline, won't do. I think the sporting public has learnt its lesson. In future there will be no gate-crashing, for the authorities have now been fully warned.

Barbed wire, concrete, heavy police forces and admission by ticket only (and tickets must be bought in advance) will be deterrents, as well as the decision only to sell tickets well within the capacity of the various grounds. Every sporting organisation in the country will allow a huge safety margin, which will mean that fewer people will be able to see events than hitherto.

The whole country has been appalled by the Bolton tragedy, and typical of the feeling is the announcement that the Scottish Football Association are going to give the whole of the gate of the Scotland-England international, which is expected to be about Sterling 20,000, to the fund raised for the dependents of those killed and maimed at Bolton.—Reuter.

Readers' Letters

MORAL CRITERIA

Sir, — "Plebe" consistently ignores my contention, to quote my last letter, that "if we re-unite these factors, (the inhumanity of daily life and the sentimentality of art) they will produce a unified humanity and sentiment in both spheres.

Secondly, "Plebe" ignores my evaluation of considered emotion to an extent where he implies that no sentiment can be co-existent with the realisation of life's prosaic qualities.

Let us define our terms: pure philosophy is the study of life and experience as an integrated and ever changing whole. This is the accepted aim of philosophy. To say that pure philosophy is devoid of humanity is a contradiction in terms. To say that there can be no "feeling" in philosophy is tantamount to an absurd statement. It is, indeed, a deliberate misrepresentation.

"Plebe's" views on modern verse are equally misleading. Perhaps it is lack of sentiment which inspires the contemporary poet to be shocked by poor social conditions? Perhaps it was cold inhumanity which moved Spender so deeply in Spain?: which made him aware of the pathos in a London Council school-room?

Certainly, I uphold the dissemination of a philosophy which will formulate day-by-day conduct in all walks of life. For "Plebe" to confuse this with an undesirable curtailment of individual expression is manifestly absurd. "Plebe" must, surely, agree that good moral criteria are necessary to control conduct everywhere, and at all times? In practice, that is pure philosophy. The enemies of stabilized principles are, firstly, abstractions, and their pursuit as ends in themselves; for example: sentimentality, and its artistic deification: and, also, impulsiveness, the traditional enemy of philosophy, because it has the power to blind reason and human sense.

PHILOSOPHIA.

State Dept. And "Pro-Soviet" Employees

Washington, Mar. 17.

Representative Karl Mundt, South Dakota Republican, to-day said the House Committee investigating un-American activities, has been studying the views of several State Department employees, to determine whether they have pro-Russian leanings.

He said that not more than 20 persons are being investigated, but some of them hold high positions.

Members of the House Military Affairs sub-committee reported earlier they had asked the State Department to relieve certain workers with pro-Soviet feelings.—Associated Press.

INDIA MISSION HAS GENERAL POWERS

LONDON, MARCH 17.

IT WAS EVIDENT IN PARLIAMENTARY CIRCLES HERE YESTERDAY THAT THE CABINET MISSION TO INDIA IS BELIEVED TO HAVE BEEN GRANTED WIDE POWERS TO INITIATE INDIAN INDEPENDENCE, BUT IT IS ALSO CLEAR THAT ITS NOW TENTATIVE PLANS MAY BE SUBJECT TO VICEREGAL RECOMMENDATIONS FOR MODIFICATIONS.

REGINALD SORENSEN, A MEMBER OF THE RECENT PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION TO INDIA, SAID:

"The Government have set out only the general purposes of the mission. It would be unwise to try to tie down those who are going out too rigidly. There must be an area in which there will have to be referred back to the Government."

Exhaustive inquiries in various directions fail to pin down the mission to any "specific purpose." Its powers, though wide, are, as Prime Minister Clement Attlee said, "general." These will be conditioned by a host of on-the-spot factors, not the least the Viceroy's own up-to-the-minute assessment of the whole Indian position.

Parliamentarians refrain from precise comment on what the mission will do when it reaches Indian soil. This much is certain — all members of the India Parliamentary Delegation hold the view that the Muslim League stock at this moment is at its lowest and likely to remain so for some time should Pakistan be insisted upon.

Draft Treaty

Mr. Sorensen said he was 'unable to comment specifically lest his commen. be interpreted unduly optimistically."

Rumours which it is not possible to pin down say the Viceroy, will form an interim government — by scrutiny of a list submitted by the provinces —composed of leaders enjoying maximum public confidence. Also that a draft treaty the Mission is carrying to India underlines the defence question with measures against any future dangers.

Rumours further say that while "troops within India will be Indian those guarding the North-West Frontier will be purely British, to be stationed for a period of ten years after the treaty."

It is also said the treaty will contain a naval agreement by which British naval might will guard India's 4,000 miles of coastline.

Premier's Caution

Members of the Parliamentary delegation see in Prime Minister Attlee's speech the fruits of their pro-Indian efforts.

Mrs. Muriel Nichols, Brigadier A. R. P. Low and Reginald Sorensen pointed out that Mr. Attlee's "phraseology as been most carefully designed."

"Mr. Attlee is most cautious," Mr. Sorensen said, and pointed to the passages in which the Prime Minister said "It would be a grent mistake to stake out the claim of rival communities while we are mindful of minorities; We cannot allow a minority to place a veto on the advance of the majority," as suggestive of the difficulties ahead.—Associated Press.

Not Camouflage

London, Mar. 17.

The Left Wing newspaper "Reynolds News" urges "all our friends in India" to believe that the Cabinet Mission "is not, as some little-minded men think, just a piece of camouflage to conceal another cunning plan to frustrate Indian aspirations.

"We urge the British Government not to make too much of such details as whether the right to secede from the Empire and Commonwealth shall follow or precede recognition of India's sovereign independence. India has got to see that that is the will of both the British and Indian people."—Reuter.

ANOTHER VIEWPOINT

Washington, Mar. 17.

Doctor Anup Singh, chairman in the United States of the National Committee for India's Freedom, to-day said that Prime Minister Attlee's statement in the House of Commons on India was "just another statement" and the "real question is what attitude is the British Government going to take on the partition of India and the future of the Indian Princes."

"Whether India will be freed depends upon whether Britain will get out and let the princes shift for themselves and the people to shift for themselves and settle the issues of partition. If the British just maintain troops there it nullifies any freedom."—Associated Press.

RUSSIANS TO WITHDRAW FROM BORNHOLM

Copenhagen, Mar. 17.

The Russian Authorities in the Danish Baltic Island of Bornholm announced to-day that the evacuation of Russia troops from the island will begin in the next few days.

The announcement added that the evacuation is likely to be completed by the first week of April.

Red Army troops had been on Bornholm, a small rugged island 100 miles east of Denmark proper, since the time of the German collapse last spring. Negotiations for their withdrawal had been going on for some weeks.

Earlier reports had said that Russia was reinforcing her Bornholm garrison of 5,000.—Reuter.

Russia's Five-Year Plan

London, March 17.

The Soviet Union seeks "long term peace and safety" to permit Russia to carry out Generalissimo Stalin's pre-war plans for "overtaking and outstripping the best developed capitalistic countries economically" the Moscow radio said today.

Citing Stalin's plans for "peaceful development and cultural progress, Moscow radio commented that the "Soviet people's vital interests are attached to general peace and security. That is why the Russian peoples are so vigilant when it comes to threats at peace breaking."

Another Moscow broadcast said: "One of the aims of the five year plan is to increase the defensive might of the Soviet Union and to supply its armed forces with the most up-to-date equipment so as to safeguard the country against all contingencies and to defend the cause of peace."—Associated Press.

FRIENDSHIP WITH SOVIET UNION

London, Mar. 17.

Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin said to-day that his offer of a 50-year friendship treaty with Russia was "notwithstanding all the disappointments."

Referring to Winston Churchill's speeches in the United States, Mr. Bevin told a dinner audience in Port Talbot, Wales, that "the policy this Government is responsible for was defined in my speech to Parliament on Feb. 21."

Mr. Bevin told the House of Commons on that date that he wanted "friendship with the Soviet Union for all time," and added that he would advise the Government to seek to change the Russian-British 20-year friendship treaty to a 50-year treaty.

"I will do nothing that even savours of aggression," Mr. Bevin asserted. "I make an appeal to other countries, whatever their historical reasons, to eschew aggression either by propaganda or wars of nerves or actions which keep other countries on the jump."

Churchill's Speech

Of Mr. Churchill's Fulton, Missouri, speech, Mr. Bevin said, "I want to assure you there was not the slightest consultation with the Government and also that I had nothing to do with it."

Mr. Bevin said: "I know that if I allow myself to be prejudiced, if I allow myself to think wrongly, I may have injured generations, millions of them as yet unborn.

"Therefore with prayerful thought, considerable watching and never allowing myself to be bitter or prejudiced, striving constantly to the best of my ability, I shall try — I cannot promise success — ultimately to evolve a peace which may last for many, many generations to come." — Associated Press and Reuter.

India Wants Soviet Rice

New Delhi, March 17.

Congress Party members urged in Legislative Assembly today that the Government of India seek rice supplies from Russia in view of this country's grave food situation and reports of a good Soviet harvest.

The Government agreed to propose to London that the British Government make an appeal to Russia, explaining the procedure required that India should approach Russia only through London. — Associated Press.

Aintree "Demobbed"

Liverpool, March 17.

Messrs. Topham, managers of the Aintree Race Course, were officially informed to-day that the whole of their property is now derequisitioned by the War Department and will be completely free from military occupation by March 24, a week before the Grand National will be run over the famous course.

"Everything is going well for the meeting and we have sufficient labour for the work of clearing up," Messrs. Topham stated.—Reuter.

Glasgow To Move A Quarter

Glasgow, Mar. 17.

Recommendations that approximately a quarter of the population of Glasgow be dispersed, that four new industrial towns be established and that the area of the Clyde Valley be administered by a regional government are the outstanding features of a report of the Regional Planning Advisory Committee now presented in draft.

Great changes in the location of industry and the distribution of population in the Clyde Valley are anticipated.

The prospect is that the industrial structure will be much affected by the exhaustion of coal mines in North Lanarkshire, by the transfer of steel works from Lanarkshire to a harbour site at Inchinnan and by an ultimate decline in shipyard employment.

Along with these movements, housing reform calls for the dispersal of congested masses of population. The report recommends the dispersal of practically a quarter of Glasgow's population and the fixing of a green belt surrounding the whole chain of towns which stretch along both banks of the River Clyde.

New Industry

The establishment of four new industrial towns is projected with a view to absorbing the spill-over from Glasgow's decentralisation and migration from decayed industrial parts of Lanarkshire.

The report emphasises the need for bringing to the region alternative industries and makes provision for the institution of a number of industrial estates. It offers many interesting suggestions for the improvement of social life and for the recreation of inhabitants in refashioned industrial valley properties. The report, as prepared by the Clyde Planning staff under Professor Sir Patrick Abercrombie as planning consultant, was submitted to the Regional Committee yesterday. —Reuter.

SOUTHWARK CRITICISED

London, Mar. 16.

The decision of the Southwark Council to withhold reinstatement guarantees to employees who volunteer for further service in the forces without the consent of the Council is described by the Labour Ministry as "definitely wrong."

The appointments Committee of the Council recommended that consent should not be given to officials and employees who volunteer for further service. If, in spite of this, they do volunteer, the Council will not continue to make up their pay or undertake to re-employ them in a permanent capacity. The Council agreed to this without comment.

Alderman Len Styles, Leader of the Council said to-day, "I do not think it right or fair for taxpayers' money to be used to make up the pay of men who sign on for a further period. We made it up all through the war years, but allowing it to go on for years is another matter."

A spokesman at the Ministry of Labour said: "When a man signs on for further service in the forces he is covered by the Reinstatement Act and his job must be kept for him. If an employee of the Southwark Council is told that because he had signed on his job is no longer available he can appeal."—Reuter.

Procedure Settled In Indonesia Talks

Batavia, March 17.

An agreement for future procedure was reached to-day when Dr. Sjahrir, Indonesian "Prime Minister," and Dr. Hubertus van Mook, Lieutenant-Governor General of the Netherlads East Indies, met to-day for their second talk at the residence of Sir Archibald Clark Kerr, British special envoy in Java, it was officially stated.

At the conclusion of the meeting which lasted two hours, a spokesman said: "I think a real advance has been made," reports Reuters Special Correspondent.

Two sub-committees have been set up to deal with details and another meeting is expected to take place early next week after the sub-committees have reported.

The first meeting between Dr. van Mook and Dr. Sjahrir took place last Wednesday.

Tanks were called out to support Mahratta troops at Buitnzorg, midway between Bandoeng and Batavia, during renewed activities by extremists, reports the Dutch News Agency.

In one incident, A Mahratta party sent out to investigate, had to be relieved by a whole company to prevent a serious situation.

Indonesian protest

Throughout the whole of one night, an American tyre factory was fired at from all sides.

The total Indian casualties reported in various clashes at Buitnzorg are two other ranks killed and six wounded.

The Indonesian Republican Government has lodged an official protest at the British Headquarters here against the landing of Dutch troops on the tin producing island of Banka off the southeast coast of Sumatra, according to the Netherlands News Agency.

A message from The Hague to-day reports that the Dutch Parliamentary Mission, which is to study the situation in the Dutch East Indies, left Amsterdam by air this morning.

Counter-Proposals

Dr. Hubertus Van Mook in reply to a question whether he had received instructions from The Hague concerning the Indonesian counter-proposals said: "I certainly am ready to enter discussions." Van Mook said the conference was conducted in three languages, English, Dutch and Malay.—Associated Press and Reuter.

U.S. MEDAL FOR "NISEI"

Washington, March 17.

Sada S. Munemori, 22, of Los Angeles, ace United States Pfc. of Japanese descent, who gave his life to save his comrades, was to-day awarded the Congressional Medal of Honour.

A squad leader of 442 combat group, a Japanese-American outfit which distinguished itself both in Italy and Germany, Munemori destroyed two German machine-guns, killing three of the Germans and wounding two others and then gave his life to save his two comrades when he fell on a hand grenade about to explode.

His outfit spearheaded and attacked a hill near Seravezza, Italy, on the morning of April 5, 1945.—Associated Press.

WAR NOT YET OVER WARNING

Washington, Mar. 17.

Amid warnings that "the war is not yet over," the House of Representative voted to extend government rationing, priority and allocation powers until March 31, 1947. For building materials, the powers were extended to June 30, 1947.

The Senate passed legislation to extend $150,000,000 meat and flour subsidies to June 30 to keep prices down. The measure also allows the government to buy sugar, vegetables and flaxseed and sell at a loss.—Associated Press.

CRITICISMS OF PLAN FOR MALAYA

London, March 17.

The British Government has decided to make extensive concessions to meet the criticisms raised by the Government's scheme of fusion for Malaya, writes O. M. Green, commentator on Eastern Affairs and former editor of the "North China Daily News." in the "Sunday Observer" to-day.

The Government's plans are criticised, however, in the correspondence columns of the "Sunday Times" by two former Governors of the Straits Settlements—Sir Frank Swettenham and Sir Cecil Clementi (also former Hong Kong Governor).

"It is a mistake to suppose that we are suddenly introducing something new and bureaucratic. It would be a great mistake to suppose that the Sultans will be, so to speak, be wiped out. Everything possible will be done to maintain their prestige. They will, if they wish, have their representatives on the local councils," writes Mr. Green.

"There will also be a Council of Sultans. It cannot be rival to the Legislative Council, but will have powers to initiate proposals of its own, besides advising the Governor.

"I would emphasise that we can go all he way with the Sultans in preserving their exclusive rights over matters of religion and Malayan custom. When these are discussed, the Governor, who will preside over the Council of Sultans in other matters, will at once withdraw."

Sir Frank Swettenham concentrates on finance, and asks what the British Government intends to do with the funds accumulated during the past 50 years by the Federated Malay States. "Will they be divided between the nine states, or otherwise dealt with?" he asks.

Fait Accompli

Sir Cecil Clementi expresses regret that the inhabitants of both the Straits Settlements and Malay States are to be presented with a virtual fait accompli. Criticising the idea of making a separate administration for Singapore, Sir Cecil says: "To cut the heart out of the proposed union before it has even come to birth is an amazing idea."

Sir Cecil says that the dominant position of Malays in their own territory will be "dangerously menaced" by the institution of Malayan Union citizenship, for which many Chinese and Indians will be able to qualify.

"Honour and justice demand that there should now be a pause for reconsideration," says Sir Cecil. "We should pick up the administration where they were cut by the Japanese invasion and with patience weave them into a sound and acceptable political garment. Above all, Malaya must be shown that Great Britain does not on second thoughts regard her word as a 'scrap of paper.'"—Reuter.

Arcadia, Calif., March 17.

Actor Fred Astaire's "Triplicate" won the Santa Anita park's closing day feature, the $50,000 San Juan Capistrano handicap, by five lengths on Saturday, and set a new track record of 2:28 2/5 for the mile and one-half. It bettered the old record by 4/5 of a second.—Associated Press.

No Aid For Political Refugees?

Washington, March 17.

Russian delegate Nicolai Feonov said here yesterday that the Soviet Union would press again at the fourth session of the United Nations' Relief and Rehabilitation Administration for denial of aid to political refugees.

The issue, over which Russia fought and lost six months ago in London, involves hundreds of thousands of Polish nationals, the self-styled exiles of General Anders' second corps in Italy.—Associated Press.

Funeral Rites For Cardinal

St. Louis, March 17.

Funeral rites for John, Cardinal Glennon, were conducted here yesterday in the presence of a throng that overflowed the massive Cathedral which earned him the affectionate title of the "Church builder."

A Pontifical requiem mass was celebrated by Archbishop Amleto Giovanni Cicognani, Apostolic Delegate in Washington.

Places of honour were occupied by three American cardinals, Spellman, Stritch and Mooney, who received the Red Hat in the consistory ceremonies in Rome recently with Cardinal Glennon — Associated Press.

Jo'burg Gold Mine Strike

Capetown, March 17.

The Johannesburg gold mine strike has to-day spread to twelve mines, according to a report received here. An unofficial estimate says that 5,000 men are now idle.

The strike began yesterday, following the explusion of a man from the mine-workers' union and his dismissal from the mine.

The strike leaders, declaring that their quarrel is with the union, are demanding an immediate election of shift stewards from all mines and the formation by them of a new union.—Reuter.

Killearn In Singapore

Singapore, Mar. 17.

Lord Killearn, Britain's special commissioner in Southeast Asia and former ambassador to Egypt, arrived to-day at Kallang airport, Singapore.

The airliner in which he travelled was escorted by eight R.A.F. Spitfires.

Lord Killearn, who was greeted by Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten and other high S.E.A.C. officials, told the press that the first subject of study would be the food problem.—Reuter.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

NOTICE

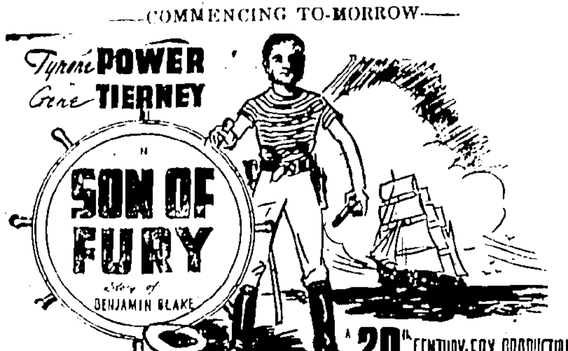
Notice is hereby given that the following Share Certificates:—

No.	For Shares		In name of
12130	4	Defferred	Mrs. Naomi Eliza Smith.
12131	50	"	Branch Nominees Limited.
12132	50	"	Branch Nominees Limited.
12133	100	"	Mrs. Jean Margaret Duckham.
12134	10	"	Claude Lewisohn.
12135	15	"	Mrs. Jean Margaret Duckham.
12136	15	"	Mrs. Jean Margaret Duckham.
12137	20	"	Mrs. Jean Margaret Duckham.
12138	30	"	Mrs. Gertrude Sylvia Powell.
12139	10	"	John Kenneth Bagley.
2303	10	Preferred	Princes St. Nominees Limited.
12140	20	Deferred	Lady Jeannie Frances Meller.
2304	20	Preferred	Richard Colnett Wright.
12141	50	Deferred	Alfred Bates.
12142	5	"	Arthur Nock.
12143	5	"	Claude Lewisohn.
12144	5	"	Thomas Cuthbertson Angus & Grace Hannah Angus.
12145	10	"	John Kenneth Bagley.
12146	20	"	Claude Lewisohn.
12147	30	"	Miss Ethel Watson.
12148	10	"	Henry Burton Berry & Edith Mary Berry.
12149	8	"	Gertrude Eva Thomson.
12150	10	"	Herbert Dakin & Lilian Constance Dakin.
12151	100	"	George Leslie McAllester.
12152	30	"	John William Hallett & Patricia Ivy Hallett.
12153	50	"	Joel Hart.
2305	7	Preferred	Frederick Walter Pinnock.

have been LOST and that new Certificates have been issued to the aforesaid shareholders and that no dealings in the old Share Certificates will be recognised by the Company.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hong Kong, 15th March, 1946.

QUEEN'S
TFL. 31453
TO-DAY ONLY AT 2.30, 5.15, 7.15 & 9.15 p.m.
"MOON OVER MIAMI"
(IN TECHNICOLOR)
STARRING—
BETTY GRABLE DON AMECHE
A 20TH CENTURY FOX PRODUCTION
—COMMENCING TO-MORROW—


CENTRAL & ALHAMBRA
DAILY AT 2.30, 5.15, 7.15 & 9.15 P.M.
DAILY AT 2.30, 5.00, 7.00 & 9.00 P.M.

MAJESTIC
SHOWING TO-DAY
At 2.30; 5.00; 7.00 & 9.00 p.m.
THE RECORD BREAKING PICTURE IN MOTION PICTURE HISTORY
"BATHING BEAUTY"
(IN TECHNICOLOUR)
Starring RED SKELTON
ESTHER WILLIAMS
M-G-M's Most Spectacular Water Carnival!

ORIENTAL
4 SHOWS: 2.30; 5.15; 7.15; 9.15
SHOWING TO-DAY
A NEW EXOTIC ADVENTURE!
DOROTHY LAMOUR
The Queen of the Tropics finds a New Jungle Mate
RICHARD DENNING in
"BEYOND THE BLUE HORIZON"
The entire picture in Technicolor
— Next Attraction —
"A MEDAL FOR BENNY"

CATHAY
TO-DAY ONLY
at 2.30; 5.15; 7.15; 9.15
All Hollywood Stars Join in
"FOLLOW THE BOYS"
Starring Jeanette Macdonald
Marlene Dietrich
George Raft and Vera Zorina
and 50 other Stars
— TO-MORROW —
"FLOWING GOLD"

JUST LIKE THE FILMS

London, Mar. 17.

Walking in to find four masked men in the bedroom of her home, Kenwood Lodge, Sheldon Avenue, Highgate, yesterday, Mrs. Pauline Greif was told to be quiet and threatened with a rubber truncheon.

The men then stripped rings from her fingers and took her handbag.

When Mrs. Greif went to telephone the police she found that the telephone wires had been cut. She later said that the men wore dark masks over the lower part of their faces and "it was just like a gangster scene from the films."—Reuter.

"Extremely Critical" Manchuria Situation

WASHINGTON, MAR. 17.

MANCHURIA GALVANISED RENEWED ATTENTION THIS WEEK-END WITH THE CHALLENGING STATEMENT TO-DAY BY GENERAL GEORGE MARSHALL, PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S SPECIAL ENVOY TO CHINA, THAT THE SITUATION THERE IS "EXTREMELY CRITICAL."

General Marshall, who has just returned from Chungking to Washington to report to President Truman, said: "The people of China are engaged in an effort which should command co-operation o the whole world—an effort almost without precedent.

"If we are to have peace and if the world wants peace, there are compelling reasons why China's efforts must succeed and their success will depend largely on actions of other nations."

At the same time Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek was telling the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang (Chinese Nationalist Party) in Chungking: "Manchuria not only affects the fate of China but is related to world peace."

"Trust me," he appealed. The Generalissimo secured an unanimous vote of confidence from the Committee.

General Marshall, who recently won acclaim as the successful intermediary responsible for the agreement to merge the Chinese National and Communist troops in Manchuria, said: "The trouble is that a great mass of Communist troops in Manchuria have never received any instructions."

No Price

Thirty-nine divisions of American trained and armed Chinese Government troops were preparing to move into Manchuria and three-man teams, each composed of representatives of the Chinese Government forces, Chinese Communists and the United States, were already on their way there. There they would try to unify the Chinese forces, many of whom have been completely out of touch with recent developments in Chungking, General Marshall said.

"A stable Government in China is of vital importance to the United States," said General Marshall.

"I do not believe any nation can find justification for suspicion of our motives. We are placing no price on our friendship.

"The next few months are of tremendous importance to China and the peace of the world."

In Chungking to-day, General Marshall's statement on the ignorance of Communist troops in Manchuria of the Chungking merger agreement seemed to be borne out by a Chinese spokesman who reported that Communist troops were keeping up their attacks in the Mukden area, though the city itself and its suburbs were held by Government troops.—Reuter.

Optimistic Tone

Throughout the conference, General Marshall's tone was optimistic. However, he said there were two requirements which he called elementary:

(1) The United States must give China assistance, and (2) other nations must not scheme to block reincorporation of Manchuria into a unified, peaceful China.

Marshall said the responsibility for restoring Manchuria to the sovereignty of the Chinese Government rests on the Government forces rather than on Communist units which have been operating in the Manchurian area.

Nothing in the agreements thus far made changes the responsibility which the United States assumed for moving Government troops by sea into Manchuria, Marshall said.

Inside Manchuria, he said, there are Communist groups which have been isolated from the rest of China for a long time, and they do not know about or have no orders under the new agreement which Marshall engineered between Chiang Kai-shek and Communist leaders.

Important Months

At one point he said the situation in Manchuria "has been very serious." Later, in explaining that he lacked exact information on what the Russians have been doing there, he declared: "The situation in Manchuria is extremely critical."

He said United States marine forces in North China are being reduced to a peace-time level and at the present time there probably are about 31,000.

"The next few months," he declared, "are of tremendous importance to the Chinese people and I think to the future peace of the world."—Associated Press.

Peace Terms Violated

Yokohama, Mar. 16.

Sentence of seven years imprisonment was to-day imposed by the Japanese prefectural court of Miyazaki, in southern Honshu, on Major Noburo Goto, who sought to defend himself against charges of misappropriation of Imperial military supplies by disclosing two secret documents which indicated that the Japanese High Command had violated the terms of the Potsdam declaration.

Goto was tried and convicted by the prefectural court and is at present in jail at Miyazaki. One document which Goto submitted in defense was from the Army Minister to the Imperial Japanese air force dated August 8, 1945, and the other was from the Japanese 6th air corps to its units. Both directed that certain military supplies and equipment be turned over to civilians before they could fall into the hands of the occupation troops and that no records or accountings be kept of the transfers. They ordered also the records of the Allied war prisoners to be destroyed.

The orders which Goto submitted had been ordered burned. The documents were discovered by intelligence officers of the 2nd Marine Division occupying Kyushu.—Associated Press.

Purge of Secret Service

Washington, Mar. 16.

Chairman May, Kentucky democrat, yesterday disclosed that the House Military Sub-committee had requested the State Department to rid its Intelligence Service of personnel with a "strong Soviet leaning."

He declined to give details, but said his group has been studying the intelligence set up and intends to pursue investigations until they are cleared up. Other members said that "strong representations" have been made to Secretary of State James F. Byrnes. They promised "definite committee action unless Byrnes takes action quickly."

He said that to date none of the personnel complained of has been removed. Members said the committee, to prevent Army intelligence becoming available "to the wrong kind of people in the State Department," had ordered the War Department to withhold its intelligence reports to the State Department.

One member said the subcommittee found "that while we were succeeding in ridding the Army intelligence of objectionable personnel they merely were shifting over to the State Department in large numbers."—Associated Press.

AMERICANS HELD

Kobe, March 17.

The Kobe base provost marshal's office disclosed to-day that five American enlisted men of a hospital unit were held for court martial on charges of defrauding the United States Government of thousands of dollars by converting black market Japanese yen into American postal money orders. Four Japanese black market operators also are under arrest on allegations of receiving hundreds of dollars worth of American food from one of the ring.—Associated Press.

New York, March 17.

Allied liquor industries reported the bottled whisky output in January of 15,341,000 gallons was up 16.4 per cent over the same month a year ago, but the agency said whisky distillation fell 33.8 per cent.—Associated Press.

Manchuria A Pawn In Bargaining

Chungking, March 17.

Reports from pro-Nationalist sources predicted that Russia would use Manchuria as a pawn to bargain with the United States.

The sources said the Russians from all indications would be prepared to withdraw from Manchuria and facilitate full restoration of Nationalist China's sovereignty over that vast territory on certain conditions.

These would be that the United States would share the secrets of the atom bomb, grant Russia a big loan and make certain other concessions which Russia considers necessary to safeguard her security in the Far East, such as the establishing of Soviet air, land and naval bases in Korea.

The reports suffer because the sources from which they emanate have specifically requested that no identifying attribution may be given.

The reports allege that if the United States refuses to bargain over Manchuria, the Russians will find one pretext or another to protract their stay there and will not withdraw until there is established in that territory, strong Chinese Communist control in the form of an "autonomous" government or more, a "regime" which would band together in a Soviet of Manchuria.

Check To U.S.

The reports—and it should be emphasised that they come from pro-Nationalist sources—allege that the Russians here have discussed plans for a Manchurian Soviet with Chinese Communists.

The Russians—so it is alleged—advised the Communists to achieve control over Manchuria by stimulating creation of an "autonomous" government, thereby preventing the Nationalists from assuming effective administration of the country.

Under this plan, the reports added, these "autonomous" regimes would be directed by the Chinese Communist Party and the Russians would help it to organise a strong army.

These alleged Russian manoeuvres, the reports said, were designed to prevent the United States from establishing a "defense line" in the Far East.—Associated Press.

New York, Mar. 17.

Paper production for the week ended March 9 was 103.4 per cent of capacity compared with 101.8 for the preceding week and 87.7 for the corresponding week a year ago, said the American paper and pulp association.—Associated Press.

SHOWING TO-DAY KING'S At 2.30, 5.00, 7.15 & 9.30 p.m.
This Theatre proudly presents the most important attraction in a decade of Motion Picture History!
"Mrs. MINIVER"
M.G.M.'S ACADEMY AWARD WINNER.

Starring GREER GARSON :: WALTER PIDGEON

LEE THEATRE
TOWN BOOKING OFFICE
at MESSRS. W. HAKING & CO.
ALEXANDRA BUILDING
BOOKING HOURS FROM 11 A.M. TO 5 P.M.
SHOWING AT 2.30, 5.15, 7.15 & 9.15 P.M.
Stirring stars in a joyously exciting romance!

— NEXT CHANGE —
JEAN GABIN
IN
"THE IMPOSTOR"

POST OFFICE NOTICES

MAIL NOTICE

OUTWARD MAILS

Monday, 18th March.			
Macao & Tsinshan	Tak On Lee		9.00 a.m.
Kongmoon	Luen Hop II		9.00 a.m.
India via Madras	Samvannah		10.00 a.m.
Sandakan	Empire Perlis		10.00 a.m.
Airmail for London, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore & Sydney.	By Air	(Reg.) (Ord.)	1.45 p.m. 2.00 p.m.
Airmail for Canton & Hoihow	C.N.A.C. Plane	(Reg.) (Ord.)	3.15 p.m. 3.30 p.m.
Straits, Ceylon, India, Aden, East & South Africa, Egypt & Europe via Liverpool.	Ajax	(Parcels) (Reg.) (Ord.)	3.30 p.m. 3.45 p.m. 4.00 p.m.
Kongmoon	Tai On		4.00 p.m.
Canton	By Train		4.00 p.m.
Tuesday, 19th March.			
Macao & Tsinshan	Kwong Sai		9.00 a.m.
Airmail for Chungking	C.N.A.C. Plane	(Reg.) (Ord.)	3.15 p.m. 3.30 p.m.
Canton	Sai On		4.00 p.m.
Wednesday, 20th March.			
Macao & Tsinshan	Kwong Fook Cheung		9.00 a.m.
Kongmoon	Nam Fung		9.00 a.m.
Amoy	Wing Ping		10.00 a.m.
Shanghai	Esang		Noon
Shanghai	Kweiyang		2.00 p.m.
Airmail for London, Calcutta, Saigon & Bangkok	By Air	(Reg.) (Ord.)	1.45 p.m. 2.00 p.m.
Canton	Fatshan		4.00 p.m.
Thursday 21st March.			
Macao & Tsinshan	Kwong Sai		9.00 a.m.
Airmail for Canton, Hoihow & Chungking.	C.N.A.C. Plane	(Reg.) (Ord.)	3.15 p.m. 3.30 p.m.
Canton	By Train		4.00 p.m.
Saturday 23rd March.			
Saigon & Bangkok	Promise		10.00 a.m.
Airmail for Canton, Hoihow & Shanghai	C.N.A.C. Plane	(Reg.) (Ord.)	3.15 p.m. 3.30 p.m.
Australia	H.M.S. Black Swan	(Parcels) (Reg.) (Ord.)	3.30 p.m. 3.45 p.m. 4.00 p.m.
U.S.A., Canada, Central & South America via Seattle.	China Mail	(Parcels) (Reg.) (Ord.)	27-3 3.00 p.m. 27-3 3.00 p.m. 26-3 10.00 a.m.
Manila	Townsend Harris		26-3 10.00 a.m.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

20 WORDS $2 FOR ONE INSERTION PREPAID, $1 FOR EACH ADDITIONAL INSERTION. ADDITIONAL WORDS 10 CTS. PER WORD PER INSERTION

$2

Replies are awaiting at our offices for Box Nos. 23, 33, 36, 47, 62, 71.

WANTED KNOWN

SPRING sale at Salon de Mode. No. 4, Alexandra Building. Dresses for all occasions.

POSITIONS VACANT

WANTED Accountant for an industrial concern. Must know English and Chinese and have previous experience in accountancy and storekeeping. Please write stating experience, age and salary required with copies of testimonials. Box No. 71, "China Mail."

WANTED by an old established firm, LADY STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST, also experienced in clerical work. State qualification, age and salary required with copies of testimonials. Box No. 72, "China Mail."

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—One "Hercules" man's bicycle, good condition. Highest offer. Apply Lieut. Parnell, H.M.S. Woodcock. May be inspected by arrangement.

BRITISH MILITARY ADMINISTRATION (HONG KONG)

General Administration Branch

NOTICE

Night Duty Car For Doctors.

A small pool of Cars is available in Kowloon between the hours of 6 p.m. to 8 a.m. for registered medical practitioners whose professional services are urgently required. A car may be obtained by any such practitioner on application to No. 2 M.T. Pool (Telephone No. 50386).

In order to ensure economical use of these vehicles, the period for which a car may be held is limited to two hours at a time. In the event of a doctor being sent out for more than two hours, he must send the car back to No. 2 M. T. Pool with a message stating when the car is required again, or telephone for another car when he requires one for his return journey.

C.B.H. DELAMAIN, Colonel, D.C.C.A.O. (Mil).

THE HONG KONG ELECTRIC CO., LTD.

CHINA LIGHT AND POWER CO., LTD.

Under Direction of Military Administration.

ELECTRICITY CHARGES

Consumers are informed that charges for electricity from the 18th March 1946 will be based on 1941 rates plus 100 per cent surcharge. Accounts should be paid as previously at the following offices:—

Hong Kong

Gloucester Arcade, Gloucester Building.

Possession Street Substation, 64 Lower Lascar Row.

Wanchai Substation, 74 Johnston Road.

Kowloon

Yaumati Substation—Nathan Road.

Administrative Offices—Argyle Street.

Special rates will be given for a BULK SUPPLY.

THE HONG KONG ELECTRIC CO., LTD.

CHINA LIGHT AND POWER CO., LTD.

Under Direction of Military Administration.

SERVICE AUCTION ROOMS

Auctioneers, Surveyors, & etc. Basement, French Bank Bldg. A.E.B. de Sousa, Auctioneer.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

Mr. A.E.B. de Sousa, Auctioneer, has received instructions from the Custodian of Property to sell by Public Auction, commencing at 10.30 a.m., on TUESDAY, the 19th March, 1946, at the premises of

No. 11, Bay View Mansions, Bay View,

A Large Quantity of Paper

A Large Quantity of Gunny Bags

A Large Quantity of Pieces of Gunny Bags & approximately two piculs Old Iron Bands.

(All more or less damaged by fire and water).

The above Premises will be open to inspection between 10.00 a.m. and Noon on 16th March; and between 10.00 a.m., and Noon, and between 2.00 p.m., and 4.00 p.m., on 18th March, 1946.

The Auction is subject to the Conditions of Sale published in the 9th March, 1946,. issue of the Gazette, except that one week will be allowed for removal.

Hong Kong, 16th March, 1946.

PUBLIC AUCTION

The Undersigned, has received instructions from the Custodian of Property to sell by Public Auction, commencing at 10.30 a.m. on WEDNESDAY, the 20th March, 1946, at the premises of

The China Provident No. 40 Godown, The Praya, Kennedy Town,

80 lots of Miscellaneous Goods comprising:—

Joss Stick Powder.
Paper & Stationery.
Chinese Native Paper.
Rubber Shoes.
Wooden Nail Kegs.
Old Furniture.
Chinese Medicine.
etc., etc.

The above Premises will be open to inspection on the 18th. and 19th. March 1946, between 10.00 a.m., and Noon, and between 2.00 p.m., and 4.00 p.m.

The Auction is subject to the Conditions of Sale published in the 9th March, 1946, issue of the Gazette.

A.E.B. de Sousa, Auctioneer.

Hong Kong, 18th March, 1946.

LAMMERT BROS.

Auctioneers, Surveyors and Appraisers, Pedder Building, Telephone No. 20224

PUBLIC AUCTION

The Undersigned, Lammert Bros., have been instructed by The Custodian of Property to sell by Public Auction

on Wednesday, the 20th March 1946

commencing at 10.30 a.m.

at the premises of the 'M.B.K.' Coal Yard on Kowloon Marine Lot No. 87 Kowloon:—

Lot No. 1: 7 Pieces Iron Plates.

Lot No. 2. 1 Lot Iron Scrap, 4 Iron Anchors, etc.

Lot No. 3 1 Lot Iron Scrap.

Lot No. 4. 2 Sampans, 1 Broken Sampan with Oil Tanks, 2 Pine Logs, 5 Gangways, 1 Galley, 3 Masts, 2 Wooden Frames, etc.

and commencing at 11.15 a.m.

at the premises of Kowloon Marine Lot No. 48 Pitt Street, Kowloon:

Lot No. 5 1 Lot Iron Scrap.
Lot No. 6 1 Lot Iron Scrap.
Lot No. 7 1 Lot Iron Scrap.
Lot. No. 8 1 Lot Iron Scrap.
Lot No. 9 2 Anchors, 1 Lot Chains and Old Wire Ropes.

The above Premises will be open to inspection on 18th. and 19th March, 1946, between 10.00 a.m. and Noon, and between 2.00 p.m. and 4.00 p.m.

The Auctions are subject to the Conditions of Sale published in the Hong Kong (British Military Administration) Gazette, Vol. 2, No. 11, dated Saturday, March 9th 1946, except that eight days will be allowed for removal.

LAMMERT BROS., Auctioneers.

New Jardine's Ship Arriving

The new Jardine steamer, s.s. Taksang is due to arrive to-day from Shanghai. This vessel has come from the United Kingdom, via the Straits and Manila, loaded on the Glen Line berth. She is the first of the Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s new vessels, built to replace tonnage lost during the war, and will be followed shortly by s.s. "Loksang."

Built to the special requirements of the owners for trading in the Far East, she has the following dimensions: Length b.p. 310; breadth 47 ft., moulded depth 27' 6". She is designed to carry about 3,000 tons on a draft of 18' 0". She has been constructed with 'Tween decks throughout. Fitted in the bridge tween decks is a Refrigerated chamber with about 3,000 c. ft. of cargo space and about 950 c. ft. for domestic use.

Accommodation has been carefully designed to meet the requirements of the Board of Trade and the latest Ministry of War Transport rules. Mechanical heating and ventilation on the Thermotank system has been fitted throughout.

In the deckhouse on the bridge deck there is a saloon and smoke-room, with room for six passengers and the officers. A deck house at the fore end of the boat-deck houses the Master and the wireless office, whilst the radio officers are accommodated at the after end of the boat deck.

The crew are accommodated in the poop and the main tween decks aft, with separate mess rooms.

Over 12 Knots

Steering gear of hydraulic type is fitted in the poop and controlled by telemotor from the wheel house.

Double bottom tanks are arranged to carry oil fuel or water ballast. Fresh water is carried in deep tanks on each side of the tunnel in the after hold. The after peak tank is also arranged for fresh water and the fore peak for water ballast; there is also a deep tank forward of the machinery space for water ballast.

The vessel is propelled by a triple-expansion super-heated engine supplied with steam by three multitubular boilers. Her speed is in excess of twelve knots.

The s.s. Taksang was launched last September at the Sunderland yard of Messrs. Short Brothers. She is under the command of a well known China Coast skipper, Capt. Howard G. Knight, Mr. E. McNab is Chief Engineer and Mr. Robjant Chief Officer.

On arrival, the Taksang will berth at Holt's Wharf to discharge cargo.

N.Y. STOCK MARKETS

New York, Mar. 17.

In the New York Stock Market yesterday leading issues continued to move selectively upward during the half-day session although demand was still timid and there was very little activity.

Liquidation due to the confusing international situation seemed to have dried up somewhat despite persistent apprehension over the outcome of the Russian-Iranian dispute.

Some buying was attributed to the belief that the list is entitled to a good technical revival.

Transfers totalled around half-million shares.

Dow-Jones stock averages were 72.88, with Industrials at 193.94, Rails 2.80 and Utilities 40.00.

Closing quotations for the day were as follow:

Adams Express $20¼, Alaska Juneau $9¼, American Can $92¾, American Smelting $61¼, American Tel & Tel $191½, American Tobacco $86¼, Anaconda Copper $45¾, Armour $13¾, Aviation Corporation $12, Baldwin Locomotive $32½, Barnsdall $26¼, Bendix Aviation $51, Bethlehem Steel $102, Boeing Airplane $32½, Borden Co. $53, Canadian Pacific $19, J. I. Case $41½, Chrysler $124, Colgate's $47, Commercial Solvents $19¾, Corn Products $64¼, Dupont de Nemours $192½, Eastman Kodak $239, Electric Power & Light $21¾, General Electric Co. $46½, General Motors Corporation $72¼, Goodrich $77⅛, Goodyear Rubber Co. $65¾, Homestake Mining $50¼, International Harvester $87¼, International Paper Co. $42⅝, International Tel & Tel. $24⅛, Johns Manville $146, Kennecott Copper $52¼, Montgomery Ward $80⅝, National Distillers $73¾, National Lead Co. $35¼, New York Central $27, Packard Motors $10⅛, Pan American Airlines $22¼, Pennsylvania Railways $44¼, Radio Corporation of America $15½, Real Silk $23, Republic Steel $32⅛, Reynolds Tobacco $40, Schenley's $115, Sears, Roebuck Co. $41½, Shell $30¼, Socony Vacuum $15⅞, Southern Pacific $57¾, Standard Brand $47, Standard Oil of California $44¼, Standard Oil of New Jersey $65¼, Studebaker $29¼, Union Bag $26½, United Carbide Co. $109¾, U.S. Rubber $67¼, U.S. Steel $82¼, Westinghouse & Electric $34, Youngstown Sheet & Tube $63⅛.—Associated Press.

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS

Scheduled Departure

To-day:- Urbing, Ariadne, Samvannah.

Scheduled Arrival

To-day: Kirsbald Eagle.

Port Directory

Cruisers: Bermuda, on North Arm, Euryalus, A2 Buoy.

Minelayers: Ariadne, A1 Buoy.

Destroyers: Cockade, Aberdeen Dock; Contest, on Euryalus; Finisterre, No. 5 Buoy; Hogue, M8; Thracian, Boat Camber Kowloon; Trafalgar, No. 5 Buoy.

Submarines: Talent, on Aorangi; Tally Ho, on Springdale.

Escort Vessels: Rame Head No. 6 Buoy, Depot Ship; Crane, on Rame Head; Opossum, Escort Duties; Pheasant, on Rame Head; Whimbrel, A.F.D. 18; Redpole, B25 Buoy; Whitesand Bay, Escort Duties; Woodcock, Escort Duties. Portuguese Sloop: Goncalo Velho, Taikoo.

Merchant Ships: Agnes, Anchored off Yaumati; Anhui, Taikoo; Doctor Likes; Empire Viceroy, Holts No. 2, to anchorage; Empire Perlis, Holts No. 1, Heavy Lift Ship; Empire Brutus, Kowloon 4 North; Fooshing; G. B. Clark, E14; Hanyang, B2 Buoy; Helga Moller, Mackies Wharf; Belikon, E4; Jaastroom, Taikoo Dock Wall; Kweisang; Lyder Sagen, Taikoo; Masbate, West Point; Promise, off Kowloon Dock; Samuta, Cosmopolitan D Dock; Sarpen, E1; Samdauntless, M12; Samvannah, Mackies Wharf; Shenking, Sugar Refinery Wharf; Townsend Harris, Holts No. 1; Torjor, Taikoo; Unita, M11; Urbine (S.T.O.), Lycheekok.

Fleet Train

Hospital Ships: Empire Clyde, A7 Buoy; Helena Moojeska, Kowloon 4 South.

Store Carriers: Fernmoor, Mackies Wharf; Sleavig, Oil Fuel Wharf, Kowloon; HMAS Whang Pu, Mackies Wharf, outside Fernmoor.

Air Store Issuing Ships: Fort Colville, E6.

Ships Administered By Commodore

Minesweepers: Jewel, Escort Duties; Courier, No. 8 Buoy; Wave, West Wall; Serene, West Wall; Liberty, West Wall; Welcome, West Wall; Hare, M/S Anchorage; Kelantan, No. 7 Buoy.

B.Y.M.S.: 2240, 2284; On Kelantan; 2017, On Brown Ranger at North Arm; 2153, 2080, 2018, 2004, Available Ships of M/S 180 Sail 0800; 2045, Sweeping.

Dan Layers: M.F.V. 1156, On Kelantan; M.F.V. 280, Survey; M.F.V. 1092, A.M. to Kowloon Boat Camber; Orsay, Dock Basin; Trodday, Tidal Basin; Eduardo (M.F.V. 2046), Tidal Basin.

Oilers: Wave King, A9 Buoy, Duty Oiler West; Vacport, Hong Kong D. Dock; Wave Emperor, E2, Duty Oiler East; Wave Governor, M5.

Small Oilers: Brown Ranger, Celerol, Darst Creek, Rapidol, Salt Flat.

Water Boats: Loma Novia, Seven Sisters, Wave.

N.S.I.S.: Bacchus, A14 Buoy, Duty N.S.I.S.; Forth Sanduskey, on Bracchus at A14 Buoy; Hickory Crest.

V.S.I.S.: Fort Wrangell, Anchored A8; Fort Charlotte, A13; Fort Constantine, M4 Duty V.S.I.S. (Aux.); Fort Duquesne, No. 18 Buoy, Duty V.S.I.S. (Dest & Below).

A.S.I.S.: Hickory Glen, D4.

Boom Layers: Basonia, Boom Defence Depot, Kowloon; Barbain, Boom Defence Depot, Kowloon.

Crane Ship: Seishu Maru, Wellington Wall.

Repair Ship: Springdale, Tidal Basin.

Depot Ships: Aorangi, M1; Aire Dock West Wall.

Salvage Vessels: Salvictor, Taikoo; King Salvor, Wellington Wall; Prince Salvor, Wellington Wall.

H.D.M.L. Flotilla: 1068, 1106 1107, Aberdeen; 1080, 1105, 1150, Patrol; 1082, Survey Duties; 1108, Wellington Basin.

Tugs: Empire Sam, Tidal Basin, Duty Tug; Empire Josephine, on Tally Ho; Rockwing, Tidal Basin; Rockland, Tidal Basin; Rockcliffe, Tidal Basin, Rockpigeon, Tidal Basin.

L.C.M.'s: 11, 12, 128, 163, 172, 218, Coaling Camber, Kowloon.

The Hague, Mar. 17.

Princess Juliana of Holland who is now recovering from pneumonia will shortly go to Switzerland to join Prince Bernhard.—Reuter.

BRIDGE NOTES

To-day's hand was sent in by our old friend Bill Lee, of Chicago.

South, Dealer
Neither side vulnerable

S. K 8 6 2
H. 5
D. A K Q 9 8
C. 6 5 2

S. Q 10 4 — H. J 10 9 8 — 3 — D. 7 4 2 — C. 7 3

S. J 9 5 — H. 7 4 2 — D. J 6 — C. Q J 10 8 4

S. A 7 3
H. A K Q 5
D. 10 6 3
C. A K 9

The bidding:

South	West	North	East
1 C.	Pass	2 D.	Pass
2 H.	Pass	2 S.	Pass
7 NT	Pass	Pass	Pass

North wasn't even close to a bid of two diamonds, of course, but South's bidding was quite logical. If North had a real jump-bid the combined hands would surely contain about fifteen tricks!

West opened the Jack of hearts, and — well, we'll let Mr. Lee tell his own story. "When dummy came down I swallowed my tonsils, but recovered and took inventory. Two rounds of hearts, with East playing deuce then four, indicated a five-card suit on my left. Two rounds of diamonds dropped East's Jack, showing the distribution of that suit. And the Ace-King of clubs caused East to make a crack about bidding three-card suits. That gave me a count on all four suits!

"I cashed the third high heart, discarding dummy's low club, and ran the rest of the diamonds. At the end, dummy had three spades and a diamond; while I had two spades, a heart, and a club. East, with three spades and the high club, had to release a spade; whereupon I parted with the club. Now it was West's turn to be squeezed!

"Said my partner, 'I guess that was perfect bidding, oh? What could I say!'

All we can say is that North was lucky to have a partner who could play well enough to make up for his over-bidding.

* * *

Yesterday you were Merwin Maier's partner, and with neither side vulnerable, you held:

S. K J
H. K J 9 4
D. 8 6
C. A J 9 8 2

The bidding:

Maier	Jacoby	You	Schenken
1 S.	1 NT	Dbl.	Pass
Pass	2 H.	Dbl.	Pass
Pass	3 C.	(?)	

ANSWER: Double. The is this is the one suit you are best prepared to defend against. If this contract is allowed to stand, you may collect a small fortune.

Score 100 per cent for double, 0 for any other bid.

QUESTION

To-day you hold the same hand, and the bidding continues.

Maier	Jacoby	You	Schenken
1 S.	1 NT	Dbl.	Pass
Pass	2 H.	Dbl.	Pass
Pass	3 C.	Dbl.	Pass
Pass	3 D.	(?)	

What do you bid? (Answer To-morrow.)

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S.S. "WINGSANG" H.K. Praya

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Scotland Loses 12--8 To England

London, March 17.

England defeated Scotland by 12 points to 8 at Twickenham to-day in one of the most exciting Rugby Union Internationals ever played at this historic ground.

Scotland led by 8 points to nil at half-time but in a sensational rally which had the crowd of 50,000 constantly on their toes, England won the game with a goal, a drop goal and a penalty goal to Scotland's goal and a try, depriving Scotland of a hitherto unbeaten record in International games this season.

Scotland played superb, confident football throughout the first half, holding England scoreless as they registered what ultimately became their only points.

A complete change came over the game soon after the commencement of the second half when the English forwards continuously knocked the Scots off the ball and appeared to rattle them. For the last half hour of the game it was nearly all England as they piled up their winning score although the Scottish captain Geddes at full-back made a wonderful last minute attempt near the finish to make amends with a long drop goal which just fell short.

Scotland's three-quarter line early in the game showed some of the form which had flashed their team to victory in previous games. They moved up and down the field magnificently.

Heaton's Kick

Only 15 minutes after the start of the game, the Scottish left-wing three-quarter Innes crossed in the corner after some fine team work from Bruce at left-centre. Fifteen minutes later Scotland raised its lead again with a lovely punt from Elliot at forward, enabling Bruce to score between the posts after a quick follow-up. Geddes converted. That turned out to be the end of Scotland's share of the day's points.

Eleven minutes after the interval came England's first score with a penalty goal. Not long afterwards Carr, the English right-wing three-quarter flung himself across the line for a corner try, which Heaton magnificently converted to tie the score.

A titantic battle for supremacy in the last quarter then ensued. England took the lead near the end with a splendid dropped goal from the three-quarter Scot Scotland battled on valiantly to save its season's undefeated record but the English defence growing stronger and more confident every minute, stood firm. Sterling tackling by the English backs had already enabled England to hold Scotland's lead to so few points in the first half.

Other Matches

Results of other Rugby Union games were as follows:—Guy's Hospital 13, Metropolitan Police 3; Rosslyn Park 3, Sales 16; St. Bart's Hospital 5, Aldershot Services 15; Aberavon 0, Swansea 3; Bath 13, St. Mary's Hospital 16; Birmingham 9, Manchester 3; Bristol 23, Devonport Services 3; Coventry 7, Moseley 6; Exeter 10, London Welsh 12; Headingley 7, Roundhay 12; Llanewly 5, Cardiff 6; Neath 9, Gloucester 8; Newport 14, Abertillery 6; Nuneaton 3, Wasps 10; Pontipool 6, Crosskeys 5; Royal Naval Engineering College 16, Redruth 4; Rugby 3, Northampton 6; United Services Portsmouth 11, North Command 5; Weston-super-Mare 3, Bristol University 0; Edinburgh Academicals 4, Melrose 21.

Rugby League Cup, Third Round: Barrow 3, Wigan 13; Bramley 5, Widnes 11.

Rugby League: Bradford Northern 6, Leeds 17; Broughton Rangers 7, Swinton 5; Dewsbury 7, Castleford 2; Featherstone Rovers 32, Batley 2; Hull Kingston Rovers 7, Oldham 2; Huddersfield 31, York 13; Rochdale Hornets 3, Hull 15.—Reuter.

Hong Kong Softball

(By "ONLOOKER")

The outstanding event in the local world of sport was the opening of the International Softball Series yesterday before a big crowd.

The Americans sprang a surprise by getting away with a eight-runs victory over Great Britain, whilst, in the second tilt, Portugal clashed with China and won by ten runs to nil.

Portugal will play India (holders) i. the semi-final on Sunday next, while America has qualified for the final and will meet the winner of the Portugal-India tussle.

Webster, American pitcher, hurled a no-runs game but gave the only hit of the game to Stan Leonard, Great Britain. Leading performers for the winners were Perzelski, Naylor and Dambros whilst Dave and Stan Leonard, Claude Hollands and Gibson shone for the losers.

Bertie Gosano took the star lead in Portugal's triumph. He slammed a homer among other things. Portugal played peppery ball. Outstanding for Portugal were Gerry Gosano and Artur Ozorio, whilst Nip Lum, Wally Ching and Bill Hong Shing played a brilliant game for the losers.

Charity Football

Two charity football games in aid of the Commander-in-Chief's Fund and the Relief of Famine and Distress in China Fund will be played at Causeway Bay on Saturday and Sunday, March 30 and 31.

The first game will be between Combined Chinese and the Rest of the Colony and the other between United Services and Combined Chinese.

Prices of admission are $5 for seats and $2.00 for standing room. Booking for seats can be made at the League Offices (Messrs. Lo and Lo, Alexandra Buildings) from 5.30 p.m. to 6.30 p.m. on week days and from 10 a.m. to 12 noon on Sundays.

The assistance of the various women's services will be asked in the sale of tickets and it is hoped with the co-operation of the public that a record gate will be made.

The teams will be chosen at a meeting of the League Committee to-morrow afternoon.

BASKETBALL

The first of a series of basketball games in aid of the China Relief Fund is to be played at the Chinese Y.M.C.A. to-day when the U.S.S. Los Angeles meets a Combined Chinese Y.M.C.A. team.

In a game played at the Chinese Y.M.C.A. last night, the U.S.S. Vestal beat the Chinese "Y" by 39 points to 30. The "Y" led at half-time 24-19.

MAJOR LEAGUE

New York, March 17.

Scores of yesterday's major league exhibition baseball games: St. Louis Americans 7 Pittsburgh 8; Boston Nationals 6 New York Nationals 4; Boston Nationals 6 New York Nationals 2; Boston Americans 11 Cleveland 8; Washington 4, Detroit 3; St. Louis Nationals 2 New York Americans 3; New York Americans 6 Cincinnati 0; Chicago Americans 6 Chicago Nationals 2.—Associated Press.

Dublin, March 17.

Roman Hackle and Sheron, two Grand National runners were beaten out of place in the Baldoyle Handicap Steeplechase held at Baldoyle near Dublin.

The race over three miles was won by the 4 to 1 favourite Gothe, which is not entered for the Grand National.—Reuter.

GOERING BLAMED
Everyone Else "Innocent"

Big Bad Wolves Now Sheep

Nuernberg, March 17.

Nazi leaders, who a few years ago portrayed themselves in speeches as the big bad wolves of war, were revealed yesterday as sheep fleeing for protection behind Hermann Goering as the former Reichsmarshal sought to shoulder responsibility in a dozen fields.

Although never faltering in his witness stand role of Hitler's faithful henchman and the tireless promoter of National Socialism, Goering showed irritation and disgust as one after another of his fellow defendants through their attorneys tried to prove it was Goering and not they who was responsible for the various deeds committed.

As the defense attorney took over the questioning of the No. 2 Nazi before the International Tribunal, Goering, in contrast to his comparatively sedate behaviour during his own testimony, grimaced and rolled his eyes.

It was a session that separated the lions from the rabbits. For the benefit of those who wanted to reveal themselves in the rabbit class Goering testified:

That Wilhelm Keitel was Hitler's "yes man" who signed everything but had no voice in the decisions he issued;

Nazi Nonentity

That Alfred Rosenberg was never consulted on foreign policy and could not have led in the persecution of the church "because I would not have permitted him to say anything about it";

That economic expert Walter Funk was a Nazi nonentity who popped from nowhere at the whim of Hitler and who "had no influence of any sort in the Cabinet";

That Franz von Papen had nothing to do with placing the first Nazi government in office since "I alone had the task of forming the Fuehrer's government"; and

That Arthur Seyss-Inquart had once proposed a separate Austria close to Germany rather than annexation but that this was "nonsense."

An attempt by former Chief-of-Staff Alfred Jodl to shoulder some responsibility also fell flat when Goering conceded that Hitler disliked his military adviser as the result of the failure of the German army in the Caucasus but added that at the end of the war Jodl had the Fuehrer's full confidence.

Goering was not questioned by all the defense attorneys during yesterday's proceedings and, therefore, it is likely that this phase will go well into Monday.—Associated Press.

ANOTHER PRISONER

Prague, Mar. 17.

Karl Herman Frank, onetime protector of Bohemia and Moravia and accused of being the perpetrator of deliberate massacre, has learned for the first time that many of his former Nazi colleagues were being tried as war criminals.

Whether he knows the Japanese war has ended or not is problematical. He was arrested shortly after the end of the European war and was held practically incommunicado. Czechoslavakian authorities, for their own purposes in questioning him, have not advised or informed him as to the course of developments elsewhere.

Because of this, Allied authorities were unable to question him concerning Nuernberg defendants until after charges were presented formally against him on Friday, the seventh anniversary of the German march into Prague. Then they, with questions, disclosed to him that his former colleagues were on trial in Germany.

He is scheduled to be held for trial here and the trial date is fixed for Friday.—Associated Press.

Satisfaction

Bombay, Mar. 17.

Front rank Congress circles to-day expressed satisfaction over Prime Minister Attlee's pronouncement that India had the right to choose her independance and the disclosure that three cabinet members are soon to go to India to study the self-government problems.

Observers here said that there is a growing conviction among Congress leaders that Britain meant to carry out the plans announced by Mr. Attlee.—Associated Press.

Jap. Platinum Removed

Moscow, Mar. 17.

The newspaper "Pravda" yesterday quoted Japanese newspapers as saying that on Oct. 10, 1945, the American military authorities in Japan took 650 pounds of platinum, some gold and upwards of 240 tons of silver from the Japanese military and naval ministries.

The "Stars and Stripes" of Nov. 7, 1945, was quoted by "Pravda" as reporting that American counter-espionage police had requisitioned a German warehouse in Tokyo where they appropriated jewelry and other property.

"Pravda" quoted the "Nippon Times" of Feb. 3, 1946, as saying that patrols of the 24th Division had requisitioned 400 bars of silver of 75 pounds each.

General MacArthur's Headquarters reported the seizures each time they were made. Headquarters said the Japanese and Germans were illegally holding confiscated property and had violated the MacArthur directive ordering that such assets be reported. There has been no indication as to the disposition of the property.—Associated Press.

REPORT DENIED

Tokyo, Mar. 17.

Major-General W. F. Marquat, Economic Chief to General Douglas MacArthur, to-day denied the Soviet press report that the American Army was moving gold, jewellery and a quantity of weapons, including aircraft, submarines and steamers, from Japan to the United States.

He added: "Millions of dollars worth of gold, silver, platinum and jewellery are still under military guard in the vaults of the Bank of Japan."—Reuter.

World Body For Iran's Oil?

(Continued from Page 1)

Iranian oil is that the decision whether or not to grant oil concessions is a matter for the Iranian Government alone. Britain has no sort of objection to a grant to the Soviet Union of oil concessions in Azerbaijan refused by the Iranian Government in 1944 though, as in the case of Manchuria it is felt that economic negotiations could only be conducted freely when foreign troops have been withdrawn. — Associated Press and Reuter.

Iraq Oil

Moscow, March 17.

The fortnightly publication "New Time" said yesterday that "an especially fierce battle for Iraq oil, although half hidden from the outside world, at the present time is being waged between English and American oil trusts."

The article, entitled "Contemporary Iraq" by K. Serozhin, said that although Britain acknowledged the sovereignty of Iraq in 1927 she "reduced this acknowledgment to zero with clauses about English advisers, foreign political counsellors and the retention of British troops in Iraq."

Serozhin said that Kurds in Iraq during the past century have been deprived of their independence and subjected to cruel suppression for the slightest effort to gain respect for their national rights."

The article declared that Turkey in 1927 and 1937 participated in the "mass extermination of the Kurds."

Kurds in Iran were said to be constantly on the defensive against the Iranian gendarmerie and army.—Associated Press.

Vatican Accused By Soviet

Moscow, Mar. 17.

The Vatican is accused of opposing democratic developments in Yugoslavia by the activities of Catholic clergy, said an article in the Soviet magazine "New Times" written by Alexei Pomerantsev.

The article added: "Vatican circles are disappointed by the failure of plots against Yugoslav democracy, particularly against land reform, started as a fierce campaign of slander against the Yugoslav Government. Isolated reactionary emigrants grouped around ex-King Peter and General Dragomia Mikhailovitch are showing suspicious activity in contacting Polish Fascists and General Anders army and making connections with the Vatican."—Reuter.

Tennis Championship

New York, Mar. 17.

Francisco (Pancho) Segura of Ecuador won the United States indoor tennis singles championship by defeating Don McNeill, former title-holder, 1-6, 6-3, 6-4, 7-5.

Segura switched his tactics after dropping the first set and resorted to a clever defensive game that forced McNeill into a string of errors. Segura takes the title out of the United States for the first time since Jean Borotra of France won in 1931.

McNeill and Frank Guernsey beat Segura and Alejo Russell of Argentina 6-4, 6-3, 4-6, 6-3 for the doubles title.—Associated Press.

Plymouth Argyle Beat League Leaders

London, March 17.

To-day's football was marked by crowds and teams at countrywide matches standing or lining up before the games to observe a brief silence in memoy of the victims of the grand-stand disaster at Bolton last week.

Bolton players themselves were black armlets for their game at Newcastle where the crowd was well below the average for the ground this season, possibly as a reaction to the disaster.

Other matches showed no signs of falling attendances however. Some home teams played to smaller gates but on the whole the football season maintained its unprecedented success. No grounds had to shut their gates but extra police were present everywhere and special measures were taken to control crowds outside the grounds awaiting entrance.

There was a lull in the Football Association Cup excitement today pending the semi-finals but huge crowds saw interesting duels between League leaders. The biggest League sensation of the season was at St. Andrews where Plymouth Argyle, bottom-ranked team of their League, beat the League leaders, Birmingham City. It was the first away win of the Devonshire side and only their second success this season.

In a David-and-Goliath contest, Birmingham, who had been beaten only twice at home before to-day, had their chances but Plymouth won in the last few minutes of play when their centre-forward Brown scored from a corner kick.

Birmingham's lapse allowed Charlton Athletic to regain the leadership of League South. Charlton, who have twice beaten Brentford in Cup games, met them in the League to-day but only could force a draw at 1-1. Charlton and Birmingham have an equal number of points in the League but the London side has a better goal average.

Derby County and Aston Villa are third and fourth respectively, both one point behind the two leading clubs.

Hearts, Rangers, Aberdeen and Celtic head the respective divisions of the Scottish Division "A" Cup as a result of to-day's games. Of the leaders of these four sections, only the champions, Rangers, have full points, scoring ten goals without reply in four games played in this competition. In the Scottish Cup Division "B" competition, Dundee maintained their position as champions with an easy win.

League North

Barnsley 1, Huddersfield 0; Blackburn 1, Manchester United 3; Blackpool 3, Middlesbrough 1; Bradford 0, Leeds 4; Burnley 3, Chesterfield 1; Bury 3, Sunderland 0; Grimsby 0, Stoke 2; Liverpool 0, Sheffield United 3; Manchester City 3, Preston 0; Newcastle 3, Bolton 4; Wednesday 0, Everton 0.

League South

Birmingham 0, Plymouth 1; Brentford 1, Charlton 1; Chelsea 1, Arsenal 2; Derby 3, Coventry 0; Leicester 0, Swansea 2; Millwall 2, Villa 2; Southampton 2, Luton 2; Spurs 1, Fulham 3; West Bromwich 2, Portsmouth 0; West Ham 1, Nottingham Forest 3; Wolves 5, Newport 2.

League Three North

West Region Cup: Arrington 5, Barrow 3; Southport 0, Rochdale 2; Tranmere 3, Wrexham 2.

East Region Cup: Doncaster 3, York 1; Rotherham 1, Gateshead 3.

League Three South

North Region Cup: Mansfield 3, Ipswich 0; Notts County 1, Northampton 2; Port Vale 2, Clapton 2; Queen's Park Rangers 2, Watford 1; Walsall 2, Southend 0.

South Region Cup: Brighton 1, Reading 2; Bristol Rovers 1, Bournemouth 2; Cardiff 3, Bristol City 2; Swindon 4, Aldershot 0; Torquay 0, Exter 2.

North and South Region Cup: Norwich 0, Palace 1.

Scottish "A"

Aberdeen 1, Kilmarnock 0; Celtic 2, Queen's Park 0; Hearts 1, Hamilton 0; Motherwell 3, Moreton 1; Partick 0, Hibernian 1; Queen of the South 0, Rangers 2; St. Mirren 2, Falkirk 1; Third Lanark 1, Clyde 0.

Scottish "B"

Albion 3, Dunfermline 0; Ayr 3, Dumbarton 1; Cowdenbeath 2; Raith 4; Dundee 8, Sterling 1; East Fife 2, Alloa 0; St. Johnston 2, Airdrie 2; Stenhousemuir 1, Dundee United 1.

Other matches: Crowe 4, Bradford City 0; Oldham 0, Stockport 3.

Irish Regional League: Belfast Celtic 4, Cliftonville 1; Derby 1, Glantoran 2; Distillery 3, Linfield 2.—Reuter.

Eastern Win By Odd Goal

At Causeway Bay yesterday, before a fair crowd, Eastern, potential champions of the Football League were fully extended in their game against South China and only won by the odd goal in three.

At Kowloon, 44 R.M. Commandos, greatly weakened by departures were fully extended by the lowly placed Civilian "B" team and won by the only goal of the games scored late in the second half by Smith, the captain.

Eastern strengthened their hold on the League championship title when they defeated South China by the odd goal in three in the football League game at Causeway Bay yesterday before a fairly large crowd.

Both teams made several last minute changes in their teams Lee Wai-tong was missing for the South China attack and Kwok Ying-kee was an absentee in the defence. Eastern were without Hau Ching-to.

The display given by the Eastern players was not of a high standard and had South China a more thrustful leader they would have won. They had as much of the play, but failed badly when in front of goal.

Leung Wing-chui played a great game in the pivotal position for South China and had his wing-half, Tang Yee-kit, kept a better watch on Tang Kwong-sum, South China might have won.

Eastern were badly off form and with the exception of Lo Waikuen in the defence, no player played up to his usual form, though Fung King-cheong again spoon-fed Tang Kwong-sum with good ground passes.

Chau Man-chi was the outstanding player in the losing team and as usual made most of the opening for his forwards. Lee Tak-kee, as a leader left much to be desired, though he had the satisfaction of scoring South China's only goal.

Eastern scored in the first half through Lai Shui-wing and Tang almost increased the lead with a good shot that just went wide.

In the second half South China played better and it was no surprise when they equalised through Lee Tak-kee.

More steadiness in front of goal might have resulted in South China taking the lead but their forwards were weak when in shooting position.

Eastern took the lead through Chan Tak-fai who headed a centre from Tang Kwong-sum.

South China:—S. Tsang; Tse Kam-hung and Lam Yee-shun; Tang Yee-kit, Leung Wing-chui and Tam Kar-cheun; Lee Hungkee, Chau Man-chi, Lee Tak-kee, Lee Ting-kee and Lau Chung-sang.

Eastern:—Chui Shui-hang; Hau Yung-sang and Fook Yui-wah; Chang Kam-hoi, Hsu King-seng and Lo Wai-kuen; Tang Kwong-sum, Fung King-cheong, Chan Tak-fai, Lai Shui-wing and Tam Shun.

Commandos' Narrow Win

An unexpected good tussle was seen at King's Park yesterday when Civilians "B" put up a remarkably good show against a weakened 44 R.M. Commandos and only lost by the only goal of the match.

It was generally thought that the games would be a "walk-over" for the Commandos but they were fully extended and it was only in the last fifteen minutes that the Commandos were able to score.

Commandos were without the services of several players who have been playing in their side since their arrival here and among the absentees were Wilkes, Headon, Johnson and Waite and their departure have greatly weakened the side.

Jack was in great form and was again the outstanding player on the field. Smith, the captain, played a good game and crowned a good afternoon's work with the deciding goal.

For Civilians, Lock, Mullins and Miles shone and were the outstanding players of their side.

In the second half Civilians pressed for a while and had most of the play.

44 (R.M. Commandos:—Reeves; Davey and Stewart; Jack, Mann and MacNamara; Williams, Davis, Burgess, Smith and Eastman.

Civilians "B":—Mullen; Lock and Copp; Archibald, Fernandes and Appleton; Russell, Castilho, Miles, McMahon and Marshall.

RADIO

MONDAY, MARCH 18th, 1946.

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H.K.T.

12.30 p.m.—Daily Programme Summary.

12.32 p.m.—Teddy Foster & His Kings of Swing.

12.45 p.m.—"Romance and Rhythm" —ENSA.

1.00 p.m.—News & Announcements.

1.10 p.m.—Chabrier—Cotillon—Ballet Music.

1.30 p.m.—Light Orchestral Selections.

2.00 p.m.—Close Down.

6.30 p.m.—Light Variety Half-hour.

7.00 p.m.—London Relay—News.

7.15 p.m.—"Piano Playtime"—ENSA.

7.30 p.m.—Studio—"Radio Rhythm Club—Ron Crooke presnts the late "Fats" Waller.

8.00 p.m.—Joe Loss & His Orchestra.

8.30 p.m.—"Services Music Hall"—ENSA.

9.00 p.m.—London Relay—News.

9.05 p.m.—Emil Roese and His Orchestra.

9.20 p.m.—Songs by Derek Oldham (Tenor) and Martha Eggerth (Soprano).

9.35 p.m.—Sydney Gustard at the Organ.

9.50 p.m.—Some Musical Comedy Selections.

10.15 p.m.—New Mayfair Orchestra.

10.35 p.m.—Gilbert and Sullivan Excerpts.

11.00 p.m.—Close Down.

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